

Inside: Canadian Peacekeepers Settle Into The Gulf

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 5, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$2

Our Threatened Planet

**A Crisis Over Garbage,
Polluted Beaches
And Environmental
Destruction**

**How A Toxic Firestorm
Is Terrifying The
Residents Of A
Quebec Town**



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SEPTEMBER 5 1984 VOL. 30 NO. 37



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Ragtime in the ad biz

Reporters are swilling following the sale of two of Canada's largest advertising agencies to an American giant. Industry insiders say neither takeover is imminent. — Page 26



Montreal's movie feast

Television and film star Robert Stack joined former prime minister Pierre Trudeau and other celebrities at the opening night of a festival of varied fare. — Page 60

COVER

Our threatened planet

A cluster of alarming events and trends is strengthening warnings that environmentalists have been raising for decades—that there is a limit to the abuse that the planet can sustain. Even more frightening is the growing certainty that reversing global change is not reserved for the distant future. Most experts say that it is unfolding now. — Page 38



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Back track on pornography

The federal government is not pursuing Justice Minister Ramona Hnatyshyn's controversial legislation to control the proliferation of sexually explicit material. — Page 16



Doing it all in duplicate

In addition to playing a part in *Dead Ringers*, a movie about twins, Toronto actress Heidi von Palleske will soon see magazine clones of herself all over town. — Page 54

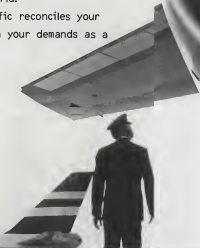
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Historical crossroads

I, for one, cannot understand Peter C. Newman's reasoning when he states "John Turner's cautious tactics hyping the will of the Canadian people... is entirely in character." ("An exercise in Liberal arrogance," *Business Week*, Aug. 31) My understanding of the issue is that the Senate would still the free-trade-enabling legislation until the Prime Minister calls a general election. Then the people can determine if the deal is beneficial or detrimental to the Canadian way of life. None of us think that Canada is at a historical crossroads, and if this is "hyping the will of the Canadian people," Newman better take a small course in parliamentary democracy. —**CHRIS MULLER**, Winnipeg

In "An exercise in Liberal arrogance," Peter C. Newman accuses Liberal Leader John Turner of being undemocratic in encouraging the "untested" Senate to insist that an election be held before the free trade proposals are passed. One wonders how Newman presumes to know the people's will. How he forgets that the Supreme Court, which now seems to be the supreme arbiter of the will of the Canadian people, is also elected! The only democratic and honorable course for the Conservative party is to submit its proposals to the country by calling an election on this vital issue, which has such far-reaching implications for Canada. —**LOUI WACH**, Montreal

Keeping score

Your excellent cover story "Car wars 1988" (Aug. 1) covered all the bases, but the official score would have to change you with one error. The Ford F-Series pickup took in the bestselling vehicle in North America, not the two Chrysler minivans. In fact, with a year-to-date lead of more than 100,000 units, it's not even close. It was the same story last year, and the year before, and... Otherwise, your coverage was a home run. —**ANTHONY FREED**, Vice-President, Public Affairs, Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., Oakville, Ont.

Untimely purchases

I was intrigued and saddened by your article "The new weapons of war" (Canada, Aug. 8). It is ironic strange that as Ronald Reagan, the warring-warrior, finally releases the pressure and as the Soviet Union begins to make real progress in the pursuit of peace, and even Iran and Iraq agree to end their war, Canada suddenly decides to spend billions on killing ma-

chines. During the height of the Cold War, the case could have been made, however flimsy, of subsidizing our army. But not now, when Canada—as a middle power—has a real chance to aid in the furthering of peace. We should be instead preparing for war as a way to allow peace. —**SCOTT BAILEY**, Richmond, Ont.

The real victims

Regarding "Killer at large" (Cover, July 18), now that you have so selectively given your time and space to the murders and rapists in Canada, I would like to see a follow-up on the persons who are really left without hope: their victims. Somehow, it seems ludicrous to even compare their 25 years to the former sentence they have inflicted on their innocent victims, while they as offenders are released quickly and rightly deserve to be punished. An offender, by his own hand, has forfeited his right to participate in society, but we have a justice system that provides him with every benefit possible, right down to counsellor rights. The justice system as it now stands is an insult to all Canadians who have become victims of violence. —**OLIVER GIBSON**, Bensenville

In search of cogent arguments

Diane Francis writes with a vengeance on about John Turner and the Senate but gives nothing positive in return. ("A job for the hawks and huggers," *Canada*, Aug. 15) If she shares Turner and the Liberals with such alacrity, as a journalist she could give her readers a cogent argument for her viewpoint. Instead, she gives us nothing but hatred. One has to wonder, does she sleep at night? —**GLADIAN GLOAN**, Ottawa

Into the fray

How dancably Canadian! Moore's, everybody's Canadian magazine, still purveys the same Anti and her own personal tirades of feminism, Zaynaw, and Cold War rhetoric ("Two victims of penitence," *Canada*, July 25). —**JAMES W. FORBES**, Hamilton

Scholarly terms

How does one become a "Gorilla"? Rhodes Schuler ("Whined for new top ambassadors," *Canada*, Aug. 11). —**JERRY DUNN**, 4741 Union

Letters are edited and may be modified. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Box 100, 1000 Bloor Street W., Toronto, Ont. M6H 1A7.

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A legend on the stage

The man under the spotlight on the stage of the renowned pig barn moved with an ease that belied his 78 years. The graceful movements and dramatic delivery on Aug. 16 earned legendary Quebec actor and playwright Gratién Gélinais three open-mouthed curtain calls as he starred in the Quebec premiere of the English-language version of his latest work, *The Passion of Narcisse Mendoux*. The setting, the aptly named Piggy Theatre in North-Hamilton, Ont., so unassuming, scarcely 100 km east of Montreal. The play, when first performed in French in Toronto in October, 1986—again with the playwright in the lead role—marked Gélinais's return to the theatre after a 35-year hiatus. And in North-Hamilton, the effusively applauding Gélinais and his cast of only 15 years, actress Marguerite Oligny, clearly showed that the actor had lost none of his appeal—nor his ability to succeed in either hemisphere or on English-language environments.

Indeed, during the English-language version's July test run at the Chester

Theatre Festival in Nova Scotia, *Narcisse Mendoux* was described as a "five star hit" by the Halifax Chronicle Herald—a tribute to Gélinais's talent for poking fun at Quebec culture without ridiculing the subject. For Gélinais, one chairman of the Canadian Film Development Corp.—which has funded

For Gélinais, appealing to Canada's two solitudes has been a constant goal of his work during his long career

such films as *The Apprenticeship of Daddy Frost*—appealing to Canada's two solitudes has been a constant goal of his work since he left his job as an accountant during the Depression for a theatre career. Said broadcaster Patrick Watson: "You would have to go a long way to find a cultural barrier he couldn't cross."

Gélinais became a popular hero in his province in 1937 with the introduction of the radio character Fridolin, a humorous figure who spoke in popular Quebec patois rather than the correct French customarily used on air. "It marked an entirely new departure," said former Ontario Council chairman and long-time friend Maurice Marché. Fridolin became the basis of a regional stage revue, *Les Fridolinades*, which ran annually in Montreal until 1946 and introduced Gélinais's best-known creation, *Ti-Gog*. An eloquent, irreverent Quebecer, *Ti-Gog* became immortalized by Gélinais in over 500 performances in the late 1940s and in numerous revivals since.

Throughout the 1950s, Gélinais continued to perform in both Quebec and English Canada, including the 1956 season at Ontario's Stratford Festival. He also wrote his first dramatic play, *Rosette et les autres* (*Rosette and the Others*), which was produced in 1959, followed by *Mur des espérances déçues* (*Fortifying the Chalkboard When Dawn*) in 1966. Gélinais's last play before *Narcisse Mendoux* is dealt with both sides of the separation question and established Gélinais as one of the few federalists in the Quebec artistic community at the time. "He disappointed a lot of separatists," recalled Marché, who translated and

codirected the English version with Gélinais, "because of his insistence that the country stay together." Added fellow Quebec playwright Michel Tremblay: "Politically, I was against the play. But I still recognized that it was a good play."

Still, Gélinais remained committed to Quebec and its culture. Watson, for one, remembers an incident in 1971 when he and Laurier LaPierre, his co-host on CBC TV's controversial weekly public-affairs program, *Two Faces One Day*, submitted a screenplay to the Canadian Film Development Corp., which Gélinais headed from 1969 to 1978. The play, Watson said, was based on the pig crisis of October, 1975, and concerned a woman journalist who discovers that the provincial government has been misleading the Quebec population. But Watson recalled that when he and LaPierre met with Gélinais, "he lectured us for 30 minutes on how it was politically unacceptable to say that Quebecers could be misled by their government." For his part, Gélinais said that

he could not remember the incident. "Maybe the dramatic development is that one was not what it should have been," he said.

Clearly, there are few problems with *Narcisse Mendoux*—a comedy about a

sidereal the most important person in the world." The plot takes a twist when, in an effort to win the widow's hand, Mendoux decides to run for mayor—only to discover that she will seek the office herself. Mendoux finally overcomes the frightening realization that he can "seduce a woman for her grey matter instead of her physical parts."

The current run of *Narcisse Mendoux* is being held over into September. Gélinais and Oligny have performed the French version two nights a week, the first French-language production at The Piggy since the early 1970s. In North-Hamilton, long a summer sanctuary for wealthy Anglophone Masterpieces, that is clearly a measure of Gélinais's enduring popularity. "We were so honored to have them," said Walter Massey, councillor

and chairman of the Committee for the Equity Association's Montreal advisory committee and co-founder of The Piggy, of Gélinais and his wife. "They show the rest of us what true class is."

—LISA VAN RUSSEN in North-Hamilton



Gélinais (right), Oligny, are ending popularity after a 30-year hiatus.

small-town plumber who begins wooing an old love interest at her husband's wake—which Gélinais said that he wrote with his wife in mind. "I wanted to tailor the part to her qualities," he added. "She is a beautiful, bright person who my character ad-

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FOLLOW-UP

Remembering the Babe

He was anything but a saint. He gambled, chased women and spent many late nights drinking with teammates and friends. But when George Herman Ruth, better known to his legions of fans as "Babe," stepped out onto a baseball field, magic happened. *Ruth* is a program commemorating an Aug. 16, 40 years after Ruth's tragic death from throat cancer, fans in New York City—where Ruth played from 1920 to 1934 as a Yankee—paid tribute to Yankee Stadium to the man many people still regard as the greatest player in the history of the game. "Baseball dictionaries dryly refer to him as the game's 'greatest offensive player,'" commented Joe Kaplan in *The New York Times*. "No, and the Yankee Ocean is a nice body of water. Ruth not only wrote the record books, but the definitions."

Four decades after Ruth's death at 33, his legend lives on. Each year, a steady stream of people still visit his grave at the Gate of Heaven cemetery in Valhalla, N.Y., about 30 km north of New York City. Cemetery superintendent James Ford said that many visitors leave flowers, Yankee caps and baseballs behind in tribute. The reason for that adulation is clear: over his 22 seasons in the major leagues, Ruth hit a total of 714 home runs and batted in 2211 runs. Those records stood until the 1970s, when Henry (Hank) Aaron finally broke them. Aaron finished his 25-year career in 1976 with 755 home runs—only 41 ahead of Ruth—having batted in at least 4,000 runs more than the Sultan of Swat, another of Ruth's nicknames.

Even Canada lays some claim to the Babe Ruth legend. Michael Jolagren, a research associate at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y., said that Ruth batted his first home run as a professional in Fayetteville, N.C., on March 7, 1914, when he had just started with the Baltimore Orioles, then a minor-league team. But that home run occurred during a spring training game between opposing squads of the Orioles. In fact, Ruth batted his first home run in an official game on Sept. 5, 1914—when he was playing with the minor-league Frederick Grays—at the Hanlan's Point ball park in Toronto.

In 1935, Ruth, by then released by the Yankees and playing with the Boston Braves, finally retired from the game at the age of 40. Over the preceding years his output had waned. But even in decline he showed flashes of greatness. Only days before his retire-

ment and by some accounts suffering from another late night in the bars, he hit three home runs in a game against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

On April 25, 1945, stricken with throat cancer, Ruth appeared before a crowd of about 60,000 people at Yankee Stadium—known to many as "The

House that Ruth Built"—for Babe Ruth Day. There, he spoke warmly of the game that he had helped to immortalize and that had immortalized him. "The only real game in the world, I think, is baseball," he told the crowd in a hoarse and barely audible voice. "You've got to let it grow up with you, and if you're successful, and you try hard enough, you're bound to come out on top." Sixteen months later, he was dead—but even now, his legend continues to grow.

—PETER KAPLAN and LAUREY BLACK
in New York City

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CLOSE-UP: SHARON, LOIS & BRAM

Minstrels for the young

In one of the old buildings of the former Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital in Elyria, Ont., past a door with a sign reading "Behavior therapy," another door opens into a darkened staircase. The setting is grim, but the snippets of song that sound through the plexus are cheerful. Almost 30 years after the hospital closed, its sprawling grounds and buildings have become a favorite locale for film and TV production crews, and here Sharon, Lois & Bram are taping shows for the fifth season of their *The Elephant Show* series. But their popular children's program is only one reason for the singers' cheer. This fall, they will celebrate their 10th year in a career that has also produced eight albums—with North American sales of almost two million copies—and concerts that are sold out almost as soon as tickets become available.

The Elephant Show, produced by Toronto's Canadian Film & Video Productions Ltd., is an eclectic mixture of songs and acts. During its four years on TV—in Canada it is shown nationally on CBC TV and in the United States on the Nickelodeon Cable Network—it has won such awards as the Parents' Choice Gold Award Ages 4-6. The show is characterized by a youthful enthusiasm that betrays the stars' ages. Sharon, Lois, 40, Lois Lefkowitz, 31, and Bram Morrison, 46. The three singer-instrumentalists are backed up by multi-instrumentalist Eric Sogler, a roster of children, guest stars and, of course, the elephant—under whose side reveals 80-year-old dancer Paula Gullman (the costume crew consists with battery-powered fans).

Hampson and Morrison were seasonal winners of the folk-dub circuit and Lefkowitz a nursery-school music teacher when they first joined forces in Toronto in 1978. Since their first record—*One Elephant, Dear Elephants!*—the trio has not lost that natural cohesiveness that makes adults bob along with the songs as much as their children do. And that, says Morrison, is what the group has striven for. "Everything that we do is aimed at the family," he says.

Much of the entertainment in *The Elephant Show* is a result of an unadorned sense of fun. One of last



Sharon, Lois & Bram onstage: an unadorned sense of fun

year's episodes featured an ice ballet with figure skater Toller Cranston and the elephant. Said Cranston: "They are professional. My [instrumental] runs totally smoothly." And the former world

champion added that children and parents often recognize him now because of his appearance.

As well, the trio's material is not strictly educational. "Music need not be anything more than itself—beautiful music," said Lefkowitz.

Still, they say that they are happy to educate if the subject is important. One upcoming *Elephant Show* episode is about the United Nations Children's Fund, for which the singers will serve as Canadian ambassadors during its 1989-1990 fundraising campaign. Said Morrison: "We want you to know about UNICEF and why you should be out there helping."

Sharon, Lois and Bram will mark their anniversary this month with a new album entitled *Happy Birthday*. And on Oct. 20, they will embark on a six-month North American tour. They say that their schedule is tight. But they add that the exhaustion is quickly overcome—by the pleasure of singing and by the adulation that they receive from enthusiastic audiences everywhere.

—PETER SOFFELLEN

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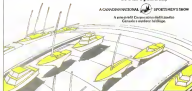
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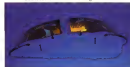
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ANOTHER VIEW

A thorny debate for the faithful



By Fred Bruning

Heat excites the senses but dulls the brain. Yes, that must be it. All these days of 30-plus weather finally prompted a series of intellectual impulses and alarming reverse Riktor-scale readings. Agitated and combat-ready, America's morality police displayed themselves outside select movie theatres as an enormous, thundering population—to convert these sinners before they purchase tickets or at least appreciate the poor souls of premortally who risked they take.

"Blasphemy," said a placard displayed in Washington, D.C., prior to a showing of the summer's most controversial film, *The Last Temptation of Christ*. "They know not what they do," declared another near Universal Studios in Los Angeles. "Fucking faggots!" read a poster in New York City. Count to count, the sanctified were in a terrible stew. Bigger a churchman after a special screening of *Last Temptation*: "He's not our Jesus, the Jesus sanctured in the Bible."

Not for the first time, Christ is the subject of fervent debate. While the religious right contends that director Martin Scorsese maligned Jesus, others maintain that fundamentalists have seriously and studiously misinterpreted the movie. What spoke conservative Christians is the portrait of Jesus as one of the boys—somebody who isn't sure he wants to be Savior of crucifixion is among the occupational hazards and who imagines himself as blindfolded conversing with Mary Magdalene.

The view is not one likely to prevail at anything but meetings nor in television studios where the nation's few remaining scandalized showbiz exemplars present their virtue, rebuke the sinner and fence the sinners. Whether he made a devil film as a modus vivendi, Scorsese has given audiences a Jesus with unusual instincts and appetites, and in the straight-up world of faith heinous and hard-liners, revealed on such a grand scale cannot be tolerated. Preachers called for a boycott of theatres showing *Last Temptation* and, as a righteous thrill, one pastor hinted at paternity action. "If they are going to leave the sex scene in," said Rev. R. L. Hyman, a California protest leader, "they can probably expect criticism."

Down at peace with Scorsese's vision wonder why it strikes some as scandal-

ous that Christ had sexual longings and dreams of marriage and family. "I felt I was seeing Jesus on the screen," said Rev. John Kierulff, a Lutheran minister who runs a shelter for the homeless in Washington. When asked why so many clerics seemed exercised by *Last Temptation*, Kierulff replied: "Perhaps those men are too religious. I believe this is the Gospel."

Scorsese and supporters of the movie say that Christ was bound to know the small stirrings of the species since, after all, he walked the earth as human. "The last temptation, for Jesus, is the temptation to live an ordinary life," explains the filmmaker, a Roman Catholic. In a *New York Times* article, Rev. Andrew Greeley observed: "If such feelings were sinful, Jesus would not have experienced them. But is desire itself sinful, or the behavior that might result?" When passion is declared off limits, Greeley suggests,

Because conservatism of an especially lunkheaded sort is still in vogue, The Last Temptation of Christ is a natural target

Jesus isn't the only one in trouble. Greeley, a novelist and Catholic priest, claims that anti-Scorsese forces are embracing the doctrine of Dostoevsky, a 19th-century lawyer that insists Christ only looked human—a sort of clever, ironic joke between God and the pure of heart. Those who want to rob Jesus of his blood see modern-day Nazis, Greeley explains—fascists who divide existence into realms of light and dark and despise the flesh and all that it represents.

It's a sad tale that many of the stalwarts recently demonstrating against *The Last Temptation* in any other day would be picketing abortion clinics or suing for prayer in public schools, as though the students of America would pray for anything but a cessation of classes, anyway. There is something in the order of these dedicated foot soldiers, something in the tenacity of their arguments and timbre of their voices, that identifies them as our most zealous guardians of the faith—those who know what is right, right and sure, and are determined to heal the rest of us toward enlightenment.

Here, revealed by a passionate minority, is the lingering malediction of our Puritan heritage, our apologetic Europeanism, our modernism, our secularism, our materialism, our whatever sort of nation that might be in our dreams, we see ourselves as a fine wall against the onslaught of modern society. If not Americans, who will shield the global community from the onslaught of a twisted, suffering, and social workers and government spenders and sexual libertarians and David Ortiz, from that which threatens life as, thus far, we have willed it to be?

Rev. William, Christian crusaders and quickly sent this latest threat to the Shrine of Western civilization. "Never have we seen anything, anywhere, at any time, that would begin to hold a little Betty Fisher to the reaction this film is receiving," said Rev. Donald Wildmon, a Methodist minister in Taguig, Philippines, and founder of the American Family Association. "People are angry," said Wildmon, "down to the grassroots."

Wildmon, a leader of the movement against Scorsese's film, has a special knack for spotting dangerous material. His last victory came in July, when CBS copped 34 seconds from a *Mighty Mouse* cartoon because Wildmon's group complained that the character appeared to be snorting cocaine. *Mighty Mouse's* indignation was nothing compared to *The Last Temptation*, of course. Wildmon said that the script, based on the 1954 novel by Greek author Nikos Kazantzakis, was "the most perverted, distorted account of the historical and biblical Jesus I have ever read." He believes, Wildmon said, simply were doing for convenience value what Martin Luther King Jr. did for civil rights.

As anyone who watched the Republican convention in New Orleans can attest, conservatism of an especially lunkheaded sort continues much in vogue. The national mood is to close down, not open up—to deny stories that accept. In Scorsese's movie, Americans at the vineyard found new reason to retreat. Just as Jesus is protesting so gravely, the aggressive mood assured success for *The Last Temptation*. Audiences have been huge, rousing impressions. Somehow, opponents neglected to consider that in America, almost everything sells. Blasphemy included.

Fred Bruning is a writer with Newsday in New York.

Backtracking on pornography

In a 1982, during the dawn of the sexual revolution, a storm over obscenity reached the Supreme Court of Canada. The issue: whether D. H. Lawrence's 1928 novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was obscene. In the book, Lawrence portrays Connie Chatterley as having a number of casual sexual liaisons. The British author describes numerous lovemaking scenes in graphic detail. Critics demanded that the novel be banned on the grounds that it was pornographic. But the book's defenders argued for unrestricted distribution because of what they called its literary brilliance. In the end, the court ruled by a 4-to-3 margin that *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was not obscene. But 25 years later, obscenity remains a controversial issue. Restrictive amendments to the Criminal Code have defied it in various ways. And the current anti-pornography legislation before Parliament, Bill C-54, has done little to defuse the passions. Indeed, Maclean's has learned that the government no longer intends to pursue the legislation.

The bill is currently stalled in Parliament, with government spokesmen saying officially that the minister has other legislative priorities. Said deputy House leader Douglas Lewis: "I think it is fair to say in terms of priorities, proceeding with the porn bill as it is now is not possible because of the controversy surrounding certain parts of the bill." And a senior government adviser, who asked to remain anonymous, expressed the government's ambivalence as all-around: "It is a bad piece of business," he said. "No one wants to know about it."

Bill C-54, introduced in the Commons on May 4, 1987, by Justice Minister Joe Hnatyshyn, was the Tories' second attempt in a year to fight the law dealing with obscenity. In June, 1986, Hnatyshyn's predecessor as justice minister, John Croxall, proposed some of the toughest anti-pornography legislation in the Western world. His bill drew quietly after women's groups, artists and legal experts denounced it

as prohibitive, vague and unworkable. In tacking Bill C-54, which would amend the Criminal Code to include, for the first time, legal definitions of pornography and erotica—the existing law concerns itself only with obscenity—Hnatyshyn said that Ottawa wanted to "attack pornography head on." His advice, I believe—and I know all Canadians agree with me—that there can be no justification for the depiction of extreme sexual violence or the exploitation of Canada's youth.

Many church organizations and some women's groups applauded its declared aim of cracking down on depictions of sexual violence and sexual exploitation of children. But many

artists, beyond simple nudity



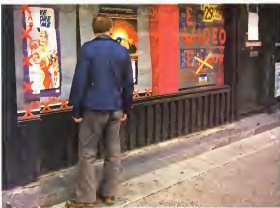
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members of the artistic community, including writers, filmmakers and librarians, roundly condemned the bill as unwarranted censorship. And both the Liberals and New Democrats agreed, successfully stalling the bill at second reading, where it has remained since last December.

The bill attempts to define and tighten legislation regarding child pornography and the manufacturing of material designed to molest. Under the existing obscenity law, any depiction in words, pictures or sculpture "or other thing" is obscene if its chief characteristic is the undue exploitation of sex or of sex in conjunction with crime, horror, cruelty or violence. But in the past, the wide scope for interpretation in this current law has led judges to appeal to what they described as "community standards" in order to determine what is obscene.

Bill C-54 would create two categories of sexual material—erotica and pornography. Erotica, which would include the kind of nudity presently depicted in mass-distribution adult magazines such as *Playboy* or *Penthouse*, would still be legally acceptable, although not to minors. But the bill would ban pornography as "material of or containing or depicting or sexual violence or placing children in sexual situations—of which fall in the pornography category."

The bill has fuelled the debate over how much sexuality should be permitted in movies, books and magazines. One major criticism of the legislation itself is that it differs from Croxall's original version, according to its detractors. Bill C-54 attempts to deal with the proliferation of pornography by treating all public displays of sexual acts as obscene, which courts have refused to do under the existing law. According to many feminists, pornography is a form of hate propaganda directed against women. Feminists say that because of it, men see women merely as objects for sexual pleasure and that it creates a myth that women enjoy being abused. Said Rose Pelvic, president of the Ottawa-based Canadian Coalition Against Media Pornog-



Montreal's St-Laurent Boulevard shop: searching for laws to control public displays of sexuality

raphy, an umbrella group of 550 organizations. "The main mistake with the bill is that the government has mixed sex and pornography. Hate is the issue, and it has nothing to do with sex." According to one Canadian expert in the field, North American studies have clearly established different effects from exposure to nonviolent erotica or to some forms of pornography. York University psychologist James Check, who specializes in research on human sexuality and aggression, has conducted extensive research into pornography for the justice department. He said that his own studies have shown that the effects of exposure to sexually explicit material vary widely according to the type of material. Said Check: "Simply because you are watching people having sex is not going to make you a slithering sex fiend." It includes those by him and others, Check said, men exposed to hard-core pornography—sexually violent acts depicting women as victims of rape and torture—over a long period adjusted that they had become more likely to rape a woman. Those exposed to nonviolent pornography, such as a man masturbating on a woman's face, also said that they were more likely to believe that women enjoyed sexual abuse.

On the other hand, Check said that similar studies have shown no visible psychological damage from exposure to erotica, as opposed to nonviolent or violent pornography. But particularly alarming, said Check, is the fact that the largest consumers of pornography in Canada are young people between the ages of 18 and 19. He added: "Pornography becomes their sex education. If all they ever see is women enjoying being abused, how are they ever going to think otherwise?"

Many artists and writers have questioned the value of one defense that the bill allows for: for legally displaying sexually explicit material that it has "artistic merit." That phrase, according to John McAtty, executive director of the Canadian Museums Association, is dangerously open to various interpretations. Said McAtty, whose organization represents 3,000 museums across the country: "Art is about expressing one's point of view. It is a judgment call, not a decision to be made by politicians or the courts."

However, supporters of the legislation said that they would oppose any efforts to liberalize the bill. Rev. Hudson Hildren, co-ordinator of social concerns for the Presbyterian Assembly of Canada, said that he would like to

see the bill tightened even more because some forms of pornography can be defined as erotica on the grounds of artistic merit. Said Hildren, who is also chairman of the three-year-old, 10-member Interdenominational Committee on Pornography: "All libertarians and freedom-lovers have their reasonable limits."

Hildren said that although his group is not currently launching a campaign to restrict C-54, the Tories would face the issue during any election campaign. "It appears that the government has backed away from the bill because of media attacks," Hildren said. "I think it is going to be asked a lot of questions about this. One of these days it is going to have to stand up and bite the bullet."

But the government has already relegated the bill to the back burner. With free trade legislation expected to pass third reading this week, the government will shift its focus to its six-month-old omnibus reform bill, which would require elected officials and civil servants to reveal details of private assets and liabilities to a political ethics commission. But other major pieces of legislation appear to be destined for the same fate as C-54, including bills covering day care services and bank service charges, and reforms to the broadcasting and the election acts. At the same time, a new opinion poll, released last week, fuelled already-rampant speculation that Mulroney will call an election soon. The poll by Angus Reid Associates Inc. showed the Conservatives, with 36-per-cent support from those polled, marginally ahead of the Liberals, with 30 per cent, and well in front of the New Democrats, with 30 per cent, confirming what private Tory polls have been showing for weeks.

Still, many Canadians are calling for a firm response to a widespread perception that a delay in pornography is a political tactic. While the federal government seems to be determined to provide a solution—eventually—it now appears certain that it will have to go back to the drawing board to find one.

—THERESA TESSARO with
HELENE MACKENZIE in OTTAWA

Home stretch in a three-way race

The Halifax waterfront was lined with taxpayer sellers, hot-dog vendors and bulldozers. And there were jugglers competing with other performers last week for the tourist attention. One athletic young woman dangled her suitcase by keeping three flaming balloons aloft as she balanced precariously on a sawhorse. Working the crowd nearby, Nova Scotia Premier John Buchanan was having more difficulty juggling issues that threaten to disrupt his campaign for re-election as Sept. 8 Buchanan—making a fourth bid for his Progressive Conservative government—has been dogged by scandal. Last week, another controversy erupted over an office lease that, his opponents claim, involves a personal friend. Said the 63-year-old premier in an uncharacteristically tensely polite response to reporters: "You write what you please. The facts are the facts."

The dispute centres on the government's decision last year to lease office space from Buchanan's former law partner, Halifax businessman Ralph Medlock. And the reason for the normally affable premier's bitterness is clear. After 16 years at the top of Nova Scotia politics, Buchanan is in the midst of the toughest campaign of his career. In one poll released last week the Tories were virtually in a dead heat with the opposition Liberals, led by Vince MacLean. On Wednesday, the Atlantic Television Network reported that the Tories had the support of 30.6 per cent of voters, while the Liberals had 28.6 per cent and the New Democrats—led by Alexa McDonough—had 14.9 per cent. With a margin of error of 3.5 per cent, the differences between the leaders were statistically negligible.

That left the three leaders less than two weeks to break the deadlock. And most observers expected the outcome to hinge largely on how voters will judge Buchanan's ineffectuality and how they react to his party's scandal-ridden last term. The premier's government emerged from Nova Scotia's last election with 42 of the 52 seats in the legislature. But by the time this election was called on July 26, the standings—48 Tories, three Liberals, three New Democrats, two Independents and one vacancy—reflected four years of almost nonstop political embarrassment. Controversy had forced three ministers out of the cabinet—one new minister as an Independent after being first elected from the legislature and then returned in a by-election. A fourth Tory minister was obliged to apologise pub-

licly for misleading the legislature. A 55th party member left his seat vacant when he was expelled from the house after being convicted of fraud.

But political ethics could prove to be a risky battleground for MacLean. The 61-year-old opposition leader has struggled to shake off a reputation for

sketch. At the same time, the Tories still face a deficit in Nova Scotia's unemployment rate to 8.9 per cent in July from 11.3 per cent four years ago. In the Halifax area, where new construction and a lively night life testify to the robust economy, millions have subsided to 3.9 per



Buchanan (right) with critic Alex Colville: the touchy issue of ethics

cent from 4.1 per cent in 1984.

Set to move Nova Scotians, the attacks surrounding the 1987 lease of the Jough New Building—a modern glass and granite structure across the street from the province's Georgian sandstone legislature—seemed more reflective of the Conservatives' past four years in power. The building has contained a variety of government offices since it was completed in 1974. But last year, after failing to renegotiate its lease with the province, the building's owner, Toronto-based Condesereco Life, sold the structure to Medlock for an undisclosed price.

Twelve days before the sale was completed, the government signed an agreement with a company owned by Medlock to lease space that it occupied in the building for 25 years at a cost of \$63 million. The agreement was revealed in April by Liberal M.L.A. Guy Brown. But last week, Brown released

further details about the lease, including terms that he claimed would provide Medlock with a \$10-million profit over the lifetime of the lease. Charged Brown, "It was a special deal for a very special friend of the premier." Buchanan promptly dismissed Brown's allegations. "It is a normal lease," he told reporters. However, a lawyer who reviewed the document for Medlock's said that several clauses in the lease, including requirements for the province to pay for future improvements, were "very unusual."

For his part, Government Services Minister George Mooney said that the province wanted to buy the property outright but that Medlock had agreed only to a lease—including the contested clauses—which gives the province as option to purchase. Declared Mooney: "This is the only way he would let it go."

Still, the disagreement revived memories of earlier controversies. In 1986, former minister of culture and recreation Billy Joe MacLean (no relation to the opposition leader) was convicted of submitting fraudulent expense accounts to the province. The following year, now Cape Breton Tory, Gregory MacIsaac, was convicted of similar charges. The prosecutions were delayed for months while Government Attorney General

Ronald Giffen and, after a midterm cabinet shuffle, his successor Terry Desroches, insisted that there were no grounds for charges.

Under this year's earlier member of Buchanan's back bench, Halifax M.L.A. Edmund Morris, resigned as minister of advanced training and higher education after he was convicted of breaching the province's Freedom of Information Act. Warren, in his previous position as minister of social services, had released facts to the news media from the confidential file of a welfare mother who criticized his department.

Until last week, the Liberals had avoided confronting the ethics issue. One reason, said Liberal campaign manager Gerald MacConnell, was that pre-election polling showed that voters would be more receptive to a positive campaign. MacLean's own vulnerability on the issue has also deterred the

Liberals from taking the offensive. MacLean has a reputation—both inside and outside his party—as an unforgiving and occasionally vengeful politician.

By last week, there were signs that the ethics issue had shaken Buchanan's customary calm. Political analysts were taken by surprise when the Tory leader released a policy statement on Aug. 22 in which he admitted measures—including more independence for prosecutors and public broadcasting of after



MacLean, an image as a relentless political fighter

leaves—to reduce political interference in government. Said the premier: "There have been incidents in my government which all of us view as unfortunate. We all learn from our mistakes."

As the campaign entered its last full week, the outcome was too close to call. Almost one-quarter of Nova Scotia voters remained undecided. For them, the campaign's only face-to-face confrontation among the three leaders—a televised debate to be held on Sept. 1—offered a last opportunity to consider the choices. Three days later, the difficult juggling act of competing commitments—the weighing of Buchanan's great personality against his government's record, of MacLean's less enviable image against the promise of change, of McDonough's strong social message against her party's tiny caucus—will come to an end at the ballot box.

—GREG WOOD in Halifax

Departure of a veteran

It was a remarkable statement from a 76-year-old man. In 1984, after being appointed veterans affairs minister in Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's newly elected government, a great George Hees boasted to reporters that he would never retire. Said Hees, who was visibly excited by his new posting: "I am bloody well going to enjoy it. My Uncle Will told me 'Battie and you'll be it.'" But last week, Hees, now 76, turned aside that offer and announced that he had just not run in the next federal election. With that decision, Hees ended a long and distinguished career and became the last member of former Conservative prime minister John Diefenbaker's cabinet to leave active politics.

Hees, who has represented the eastern Ontario riding of Northumberland for 35 years, was first elected to the Commons in a by-election in 1950. Since then, he has won re-election in every election except in 1964, when he chose not to run. In 1957, Diefenbaker appointed Hees as transport minister and in 1960 named him minister of trade and commerce. But Hees abruptly resigned from the cabinet in 1962 to protest against Diefenbaker's decision to bar nuclear weapons from Canada. Hees returned to politics in 1967 to run for the Tory leadership, but was defeated by Robert Stanfield.

In 1968, Hees was associated with Canada's first major parliamentary scandal, the Manicouagan affair. George Manicouagan was a Quebec journalist and computer age who had an affair with Diefenbaker's associate minister of national defence, Pierre St-Onge. A judicial inquiry concluded that St-Onge's relationship with Manicouagan constituted a serious breach of the public service having had several meals with Manicouagan, serving "86 with a mistake on my part," narrated the scandal.

In the Mulroney cabinet, Hees has been credited with streamlining veterans affairs, launching a veterans' pension program and increasing veterans' medical benefits and pensions. Said Clifford Chadderton, chief executive officer of the Canadian War Ampers Association: "The was the first person to create the kind of image that had represented the veterans' movement and in the public eye." But with last week's announcement, that image will soon be gone and a long chapter in Canadian politics will be closed.

—REMI WACKENZIE in Ottawa



Dobson with replica of de Champlain's astrolabe: repatriating historical relics

Quest for treasures

The unassuming pond now called Astrolabe Lake is an unlikely site for a national shrine. But on its shores just outside Cobden, Ont., retired farmer Harold Dobson claims to be standing on "historic" holy ground. Since 1981, Dobson has led a crusade in Cobden, a farming community of 1,100 people 135 km northwest of Ottawa, to repatriate a rare 17th-century navigational instrument called an astrolabe. George Edward Lee, a Cobden farm boy, unearthed the circular astrolabe in 1967 while clearing trees from the shores of the lake. But Lee then sold the astrolabe to a stranger who promised him \$10, and then did not pay, and the instrument ended up in the collection of the New York Historical Society. Historians believe that explorer Samuel de Champlain lost the 5½-inch-diameter astrolabe while portaging through the Cobden area in 1613. Now, Dobson and other Cobden residents want the treasure back.

That may be difficult to achieve. Although the New York society indicated last July that it was willing to part with the astrolabe, an internal financial crisis subsequently forced the directors to also selling items from their collection. As well, directors of the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Que., have offered to pay up to \$200,000 for the astrolabe, which they want as one of the centrepieces of their collection when

they open a new museum next July. But the quest to bring home de Champlain's astrolabe has focused attention on other valuable Canadian historical relics currently housed abroad, either in private collections or museums. Among the most significant Canadian treasures now owned by foreign museums, the touring Spirit Ship collection of 650 pieces of early Indian and Inuit artifacts, two-thirds of which is on loan from 80 different collections in 38 countries. The exhibit, now showing in Ottawa, was assembled for the Olympics by the Glenbow Museum in Calgary. In an effort to quell the echoes of Canadian heritage items, Ottawa created the Canadian Cultural Property Report, Review Board in 1977, which has the legal authority and a \$1.6-million annual budget to match the price offered by foreign buyers for any items that it decides should be displayed in the country.

But many valuable artifacts and memorabilia have already left Canada. Said Pierre Landry, assistant curator of Ottawa's National Gallery: "A lot of paintings were commissioned by foreigners, such as British businessmen and governors general, while they were stationed in Canada. The paintings were then taken back to England when those people returned home." As a result, the National Gallery is constantly scouring overseas art auctions for missing masterpieces. For example, in 1984, with the aid of a \$130,450 grant from the Export

Review Board, the gallery bought a detailed East study for *The Death of Wolfe*, the famous Benjamin West painting of British Gen. James Wolfe, who was mortally wounded while his army defeated the French at Quebec in 1759. The frequently reproduced painting itself is also displayed in the National Gallery. But soaring prices prohibited the gallery from purchasing several coveted works of early Canadian art that were part of the Lord Boga collection that was auctioned in London last year.

Canada also lost many of its natural treasures in the 18th and early 19th centuries when there was little control over their sale. Among the greatest losses were thousands of Haida Indian artifacts from British Columbia and valuable dinosaur fossils unearthed from Alberta's badlands region. Said Stephen Cumlan, curator of the National Museum of Natural Sciences: "In the wild and woolly West around the turn of the century, we lost the automobile scene to guard what was being taken away."

It is the tale of times such as the astrolabe that proves irresistible to many curators. Canadian War Museum director Victor Rothman admits to a desire to repatriate two British North American naval flags that American warships captured from Canadian-based vessels during the War of 1812. And the Museum of Civilization is pursuing the symbolic last spike nailed into the Canadian Pacific Railroad by Lord Strathcona at Craigellachie in British Columbia's Eagle Pass in 1885. The actual last spike disappeared from the site shortly after the ceremony. But the second-to-last, five-inch iron spike, which Strathcona bent while trying to drive it into the rails, remained in the possession of Strathcona's descendants in Scotland until it was returned to Canadian Pacific Ltd. in Montreal in 1969. So far, CP has not decided where to display the spike.

Meanwhile, Dobson still frets at each delay in repatriating de Champlain's astrolabe. "We would have preferred that the astrolabe come home to Cobden," admitted the 73-year-old Dobson. "But at the very least, it should be in Canada." And in Dobson's home town, the campaign to bring de Champlain's instrument home has become part of every resident's daily life. There is an astrolabe logo on every Cobden street sign, and the new hockey arena is called The Astrolabe.

—BRUCE WALLACE in Cobden

Maclean's

THIRD

The Winners CONTEST

Entries poured in from across the nation. When the deadline arrived, more than 10,000 pictures had been entered in Maclean's third national photo contest. As our judges began the selection process to choose just five winning images, it quickly became clear their task would not be easy. The incredible wealth of exciting photography entered, especially the portraits of children and of the environment, confirmed that photography is a thriving hobby for Canadians everywhere.

Our congratulations to the winners and our thanks to all of you who participated.

GRAND PRIZE FOR BEST OF SHOW

André Sola, Winnipeg, Manitoba

PRIZE: Minolta Maxxum 9000 autofocus SLR, 35-70 mm zoom lens, 70-210 mm zoom lens, model 4000 flash, plus 50 rolls of Kodakcolor Gold 100 film



BEST PHOTO IN THE ENVIRONMENT CATEGORY

Andre Englandt,
Timmins, Ontario

PRIZE

A Pentax SF-7 autofocus SLR with standard lens, plus 20 rolls of 24-exposure Konica SR-V 100 35 mm film



BEST PHOTO IN THE LIFESTYLE CATEGORY

Gregory E. Jaraman,
Bear River, Nova Scotia

PRIZE

Ava Olympus OM-88 Power-Focus SLR with standard lens, plus 20 rolls of 24-exposure Konica SR-V 100 35 mm film



BEST PHOTO IN THE PEOPLE CATEGORY

Peter Lindsay,
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

PRIZE

A Nikon F-400 autofocus SLR with 35-70 mm zoom lens, plus 20 rolls of 24-exposure Konica SR-V 100 35 mm film



BEST PHOTO IN THE SPORTS CATEGORY

Brian Watson,
Kingston, Ontario

PRIZE

A Canon EOS autofocus SLR with standard lens, plus 20 rolls of 24-exposure Konica SR-V 100 35 mm film



Shites performing pious mourning ritual (Shiteh) following the death of Zia, a tense balancing act

WORLD

A nation on a tightrope

There was blood in the streets of Pakistan's cities last Wednesday, but, for a change, it was not caused by political, ethnic or religious strife. Thousands of thousands of Shites poured into the streets to celebrate their holiest day, Ashura. As they do every year, young men, armed with religious fervor, stripped off their shirts and whipped themselves with metal-tipped furs until their backs were lacerated and running with blood. Some collapsed, and others, spotted with their blood, chanted and pounded their chests. For years, the day has been marked by violent clashes between Shites and Sunni Muslims, and barely a week after the death in a plane crash of Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the army was out in force and braced for trouble. It did not happen. Instead, all factions strove successfully to maintain order. "No one wants to give the army an excuse to step in," explained Asim Farsi, a volunteer under a Christian group,

which was helping to keep the peace. "There may be hope for our country yet."

Across Pakistan last week, most political and ethnic leaders showed rare restraint by keeping their followers under tight control. About a dozen people died in fighting between Shites and Sunnis near the northern city of Peshawar at the beginning of the week, but by the violent standards of the country's sectarian warfare, Pakistanis regarded it as a minor incident. Political leaders said that the military, which has ruled Pakistan for most of its 45-year history as an independent nation, might well reassess its authority and declare martial law at the first breakdown in public order.

But currently—although the cause

of the crash that killed Zia and 29 others on the plane remains uncertain—there seems to be a good chance that the country will return to democratic rule after the elections scheduled for Nov. 16. Said Maheboob Lodhi, editor of the Islamabad daily *The Muslim*: "We are walking a tightrope. We may get successfully through to elections—but we could fall off at any time."

The nation's tense balancing act was most evident last week in the streets of Karachi, the seething, Arabized Sea city of more than seven million people that has witnessed the worst of Pakistan's recent ethnic violence. As recently as May, 32 people died in fighting between bitterly hostile Pathans from the northwest region, and Muhajirs, who originally



came from what is now neighboring India. And just 12 days before Zia's death, Pakistan's minority Shite community was inflamed by the assassination of its spiritual leader, Allama Anwar ul-Haqqani.

Mary Shuteh blamed Zia, a Sunni, for the death, and the authorities had predicted severe clashes between the two groups last week. As a result, Karachi's streets were heavily guarded as Shites staged their emotional Ashura procession, which marks the death of the Imam Shuteh, grandson of the prophet Mohammed, over 1,300 years ago. Blue-shirted policemen wielding steel-tipped bamboo rods

stood guard at street intersections, while hundreds of army trucks loaded with soldiers bearing automatic rifles stood by. In the end, they did not have to fire a shot.

Leading the chaos of confrontation was Benazir Bhutto, the 35-year-old leader of the main opposition group, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Bhutto had earned a bitter personal grudge against Zia, who overthrew her father, former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in 1977 and allowed him to go to the gallows two years later as a charge of conspiracy to murder. With Zia's death, Benazir Bhutto quickly moved to renege from the military, long her chief opponent. Indeed, in an interview last week at party headquarters—once her parents' home—in Karachi's fashionable Clifton district, Bhutto invoked praise on the military. "There never was a trouble between the army and the People's Party," she maintained. "We always considered the army to be the defenders of the nation."

Most observers predict that Bhutto's party would win the largest number of seats in Pakistan's national assembly if the election was free and fair. Her chances were apparently increased last Friday when sitting president Ghulam Ishaq Khan, 78, insisted strongly that he would reserve one of Zia's decrees and allow parties, rather than just individual candidates, to contest the elections. Zia had always maintained that political parties were contrary to Islamic teachings, and Ishaq Khan's move was expected to help Bhutto because her group is by far the best-organized opposition force. In a television address to mark the end of a 10-day mourning period for Zia, Ishaq Khan declared: "We have a constitution and we have complete faith in democracy. No de-

parture from the constitutional path is then permissible."

But the election poses a major problem for Bhutto. Married last December, she announced in late May that she was expecting a child. The timing of the birth is both critical to her electoral hopes and a heavily guarded secret in the Bhutto camp. If she does not give birth until November or December, her ability to campaign may be severely affected. But if, as most observers say, the birth is due in mid-October, she would be able to campaign in the final days before the vote. In what she and many others saw as an obvious move



Benazir Bhutto: a mystery about her baby

to neutralize her, Zia announced the election date within days of her revealing her pregnancy. But last week, a political insider in Islamabad with close ties to the PPP said that Bhutto might have outlasted her old foe. "She had her people put out the word that she was due in late November, so Zia went ahead and set the vote for Nov. 16," he said. "But what he didn't know is that she is due in mid-October and will be up and campaigning just in time."

When she first reporters lent word, Bhutto was visibly pregnant. But she remained seated and wore a loose-fitting dress, making it difficult to estimate how far her pregnancy might be advanced. And she flatly refused to discuss the matter, saying, "I won't comment on my personal life because, in our culture, it's

just not the done thing."

Meanwhile, Bhutto's chief political rivals, the Pakistan Muslim League (PML), are in disarray. Last Friday, the PML split into two distinct factions when a group that included its current central government ministers and the chief ministers of all four provinces broke away from the leadership of former prime minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, whom Zia dismissed last May. Observers said that if the two rival factions do not come together at the polls, it would provide a boost to the chances of Bhutto's PPP.

The intentions of the army—which has ruled for most of Pakistan's 45 years of independence—are difficult to determine. Still, the new chief of staff, Gen Mirza Aslam Beg, was reported to have told senior officers last Thursday that the army must stay out of politics. And most observers agree that Beg—who took over after Zia's final plane crash—has no political ambitions. He observed: "Kawser Niam, a former minister under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in the 1970s, 'that is exactly what they said about Zia before he took over.' Added Niam: "The army is the main political power in Pakistan and they are very skilled at manipulating the system. They are masters of camouflage. It is their profession."

Whoever rules Pakistan after November faces a dauntingly difficult task. Since Zia took power, the country's ethnic and religious divisions have become more serious, political institutions have been weakened, and the long war in Afghanistan has flooded Pakistan with an estimated three million illegal weapons. Groups have settled scores with attacks and knives are now armed with Kalashnikov automatic rifles and rocket launchers. In a comfortable upper-middle-class house in Islamabad last week, a retired businessman said Bhutto can get whatever war—rifles, explosives, even a SAM missile—just put out the word, and it will be delivered to your home."

As a result, the businessman warned, any treaty is a sensitive area. Bhutto was clearly going to get of control and give military leadership to someone partial to law. That is what Pakistan's political leaders want to avoid at all costs, but many observers question whether they are up to the task. "Our politicians have to have a decent understanding of a great deal of maturity over the next few months," said Maheboob Lodhi of *The Muslim*. "Unfortunately, our history does not encourage a great deal of optimism."

—ANDREW PHILLIPS in Karachi

The long, hard road to peace

The encounter last week in the marble-walled council chamber of United Nations headquarters in Geneva was historic—both in history and in the news. It was the first time since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war that the two countries had met face-to-face. There were no handshakes, and both delegations tried to avoid making eye contact with the other. The two nations had

dead, a senior Western diplomat who wished to be assessed said. There are only a few positive factors amid a sea of negative factors. Those negative factors include the demarcation of the frontier along the Shatt-al-Arab waterway that divides the two countries, the number of prisoners of war each side holds and arrangements for their return, and the assignment of blame for starting the war.

of the Canadian complained repeatedly about the technical and administrative obstacles that were keeping some of them from the border area, where they were due to set up radio links. "I'll be glad to get out of here, Iraq, or at best," said the William Glassey as he headed over a table in the air-conditioned Baghdad headquarters of the United Nations Iraq-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNMIG).



Canadian signifiers at UNMIG headquarters in Baghdad: bathing feet, boredom and bureaucracy as they wait to move out.

been at war for almost eight years—at a cost of about \$50 billion and almost one million lives—and the racial distrust and bitterness was palpable. Still, Péroz de Caillat seemed determined to make the most of the fact that the two sides had finally met.

An Iraqi Foreign Minister, Tariq Aziz, lit a cigar and officials removed the reporters and photographers who had been allowed in to observe the ceremonial opening of the talks. Péroz de Caillat told the opposing sides, "Your presence here clearly indicates that your governments are quite prepared to seek the path of peace." But it was equally clear that the path would be long and difficult. The day before, Péroz de Caillat had said in an interview that the path to peace was "a long, hard road." And in the Iraqi capital, Bag-

dad, as the two sides argued, no ceasefire observers from 24 nations, including 15 Canadians, were completing their first week of patrols along the 1,000-km border between Iraq and Iran. The ceasefire held, but the observers encountered briefly harsh terrain and unending heat. There were problems of a different kind for the 466 Canadians who are to provide support and communications for the frontline observers. In Baghdad, as in Tehran, they encountered unexpected technical glitches and frustrating bureaucratic delays.

As the last of the Canadian signifiers and support troops fared onto the two capitals, their commanders were reviewing plans that had been hastily drawn up in Ottawa after Péroz de Caillat's visit. The plan was to set up a ceasefire agreement, in Baghdad, some

where he added, "The wind of sitting around this place." And it was not until weeks that the first four-man signifier detachment climbed into a white, no-ton radio truck and headed for the front.

During last, which was near to 60°C (120°F), at midday, represented the worst problem for the frontline observers. Indeed, a Danish observer, afflicted by heatstroke while on patrol in the Kurdish mountains of the northern sector, died in a Baghdad hospital last Thursday. But there were no reports of armed action by the opposing armies along the border line. Said Canadian Col. John Anand, a 198000 commander: "To the best of my knowledge, there has not been a single shot fired since the ceasefire."

For the officers and men of Canada's

58 Signals Regiment, whose mission is to set up and run a sophisticated radio network for the ceasefire observers, a major obstacle was posed by the mountainous ranges of Kurdistan. Second Lieut. William Glassey, who made a reconnaissance visit to the area earlier this week, returned with a report that the Canadians' state-of-the-art Very High Frequency equipment would not work there. Said Lt. Col. Allan Stuchlik, commanding the signals force: "We were told by the UN and the Iraqis that we could cover the north with our VHF equipment. But once we got up there, we realized that it couldn't do the job." The VHF equipment needs an unobstructed line of sight to function properly, he explained, and the mountains prevented that.

Still, the Canadians also have lower-frequency equipment on hand even though, as Stuchlik cautioned, it is "quirky" and might not always function well in mountainous terrain.

As well, Gorham reported that the UNMIG headquarters in the northern

region had been sited in the wrong place—the city of Kirkuk, 180 km from the border with Iran. At Stuchlik's urging, the Iraqis agreed to its being moved to Sulaymaniyah, about 90 km from the border, and located in a hotel on high ground at the city's outskirts, where radio reception will be easier.

In the meantime, support group officers were laying the groundwork for a six-week Canadian military presence in Iraq. Franco officers scored a half-million-dollar line of credit with a local bank and began to pay the troops in Iraqi dinars. That proved to be unusually difficult, the ceasefire, which officially came into effect on Aug. 28, was the occasion for a four-day holiday. When the banks reopened, a Canadian officer who went to arrange the loan was delayed for another two hours while, at the bank staff's insistence, he joined them in a tea-and-cakes peace party. Meanwhile, supply officers began making arrangements to provide the troops with items ranging from fresh vegetables to duty-free beer, flown in from



de Caillat meeting

the Canadian base in Lahr, West Germany. With a bottle of local beer selling for two dinars—\$8 at the official exchange rate—officers said that the reports were essential for morale.

As the fragile ceasefire survived its first week and the Canadian signifier units began moving to the front, the equally fragile peace talks in Geneva survived their second day and were due to continue after a Saturday break. But the atmosphere remained tight, and the Iranian delegation under Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati clearly took a hard line. Emerging from the conference room, Velayati told reporters that Iran was insisting on the early setting up of an independent tribunal to assign responsibility for starting the war—a verdict the Iranian clearly believe would blame the Iraqis. Velayati also insisted that peace would depend on the Iraqis recognizing a 1975 treaty—repudiated by Baghdad—that draws the northern boundary between the two countries along the middle of the Shatt-al-Arab. Given the wide gap between the two sides' positions, Péroz de Caillat's prediction that the peace process might drag on for years began to look deceptively accurate.

—JUDITH HERSHMAN with MARK CLARK in Baghdad and RICHARD HOLLAND in Geneva

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Lifetime



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A tribal massacre

For centuries, the lush, fertile Watusi and the diminutive, agrestic Bahuts of Burundi have been mortal enemies. Although the Watusi tribe makes up only 15 per cent of the five-million population, it has dominated the government of the small central African country since independence from Belgium in 1962. The military regime is insensitive and discourages visits by foreigners through a restrictive visa policy. As a result, when tensions sometimes erupted into a massacre of Bahuts in a remote northern district in mid-August, the first indication in the outside world was an influx of terrified refugees into neighboring Rwanda. Concerning that tribal conflict had cost at least 5,000 lives, government spokesmen quickly claimed that the army had contained the trouble. But as Bahuts continued late last week to pour into Rwanda, it seemed clear that the death toll would run into the tens of thousands.

Indeed, it appeared that Burundi's Watusi soldiers were taking the lead in exterminating the Bahuts. Refugees recounted how army marksmen in helicopters had shot down Bahuts on



Wounded Burundian child in Rwanda; slaughter

the ground. And it seemed that the slaughter—which apparently began with the murder of a number of Watusi by Bahuts in Burundi's Ntara district—could become a gross repetition of 1972 massacres that resulted in an estimated 126,000 deaths.

Survivors arriving in Rwanda told of villages being wiped out to virtually the last inhabitant. And foreign reporters who reached a river separating Rwanda and Burundi last week saw bloated, mutilated Bahuts corpses floating downstream and heard mortar fire across the frontier. Said a Rwandan army commander: "It seems as if the Burundian army is gathering people together in one place and shelling them."

In an attempt to halt the killing, the Belgian government—which last week began resending financial aid, blankets and tents to the 50,000 refugees who had so far fled to Rwanda—has urged the Burundian regime to control its soldiers. But at week's end, the refugees were still crowding the border at the rate of 1,000 a day—clear evidence that the killing continued.

The push for democracy

The angry wave of political protests breaking over Burundi threatened to sweep the country's third leader in five weeks out of office. Protesting 25 years of neo-fascist Socialist rule, hundreds of thousands of Burundians filled the streets of Bujumbura last week.

But while demonstrations in early August, when soldiers fired on crowds and reportedly killed thousands of people, last week the military stayed in the barracks. And unlike his predecessors—Gen. Ntaryiza, who resigned on July 22 after 26 years in power, and Gen. Ndayishimiye, who resigned on Aug. 12 after only 15 days as head of state—the current leader, Muhozi Ndayishimiye, appeared conciliatory. On Aug. 24, Muhozi Ndayishimiye announced that the ruling Burundian Socialist Party (BSP) will hold an emergency congress on Sept. 22 to decide whether to allow a multiparty system of democracy.

But as protests continued last week, an imminent fall of the government seemed likely. Indeed, the country's rulers were clearly shaken by a rebellion last Friday in Kivu and central Burundi, in which as many as one thousand

insurgents and guards may have been killed. "Things are moving faster than anyone ever thought," said a Western diplomat in Bujumbura. "And the timetable laid down by Muhozi Ndayishimiye may have to be scrapped."

The embattled government attempted to buy time with a series of concessions last week. On Aug. 24, Muhozi Ndayishimiye

As mass demonstrations continued throughout the week, an imminent fall of the Socialist government seemed likely

lifted three-week-old martial law and curfews. Then, he announced an electoral rule that if the BSP did not accept his proposal for a referendum on pluralism, the country would hold a general election within 18 months. The next day, Muhozi Ndayishimiye bowed to demonstrators' demands by releasing 12 imprisoned political dissidents and nearly 1,300 prisoners.

But after six months of increasing public frustration with economic mismanagement and political repression, the Burundians appeared unwilling to settle for anything less than immediate democracy. Some observers expressed fears that the popular drive toward democracy might degenerate into anarchy. But two figures emerged last week as rallying points for the leadership opposition. Aung Mye, the most prominent of the dissidents released on Thursday, received a torrential response at a rally hours later. The 70-year-old retired general—who split with Ntaryiza in 1965—was jailed in July for openly condemning atrocities and incompetence under the tyrant. Another potential leader was Aung San San Kyi, 42, the daughter of assassinated nationalist hero Aung San whose efforts led to Burma's independence from Britain in 1948.

On Friday, the pressure for change continued as hundreds of thousands of people in Bujumbura braved monsoon rains to listen to a speech by Aung San San Kyi. To the cheers of the crowd, she called for "an interim government that people can trust" and "general elections as soon as possible." Within hours, a down of rain appeared to break over Burundi's dark horizon.

—ANDREW SELIGER with our reporter's report

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So no matter what you put your feet through they'll automatically be more comfortable with Dr. Scholl's.

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DEODORANT insoles go deep against normal odor and wetness. **HEAVY DUTY DEODORANT** insoles control most stubborn problems. And new **SNEAKER SNUFFERS™** insoles offer superior control of the worst sneaker odor.

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So no matter what you put your feet through they'll automatically be more comfortable with Dr. Scholl's.

But Dr. Scholl's deodorant insoles do more. They add odor protection in everyday comfort ensuring you maintain optimum athletic wellness and odor.

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THE SCHOLL'S DEODORANT INSOLES provide the maximum control of foot odor and wetness.

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THE SCHOLL'S FOOT SPRAYS AND POWDERES provide an additional barrier against the odor of foot and wetness problems.

THE SCHOLL'S NEW SNEAKER SNUFFERS™ insoles control the worst sneaker odor and wetness better than any other insole.

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Quayle campaigning in St. Louis; Parkison (below) dogged by controversy

THE UNITED STATES

The tarnished ticket



Uff! Last week, Union Church Road wasn't a quiet side street in the Oakshire suburb of Missouri. No. But the neighborhood swiftly took on a circus air when Senator Edward Brooke II headed his household trash down the driveway to be collected. Surrounding the Republican vice-presidential pick as he did so was a group of secret service agents. And swarming near the garbage truck at the curb were more than two dozen reporters and photographers backed up by about 10 television transmission trucks. A growing excitement over the 41-year-old Indiana politician's military and political record, as well as his personal life, was keeping national attention focused on him last week—and it was continuing to overshadow the presidential campaign of Vice-President George Bush.

Bush picked the peaceful and relatively unknown Quayle as his running mate in part to offer the first Republican presidential ticket with a member of the post-Soviet World War baby boom. But that appeal to the generation that came of age in the 1950s and 1970s also exposed the wounds left by the unpopular war in Vietnam and raised serious questions about Quayle's service record.

Although he reported the Vietnam War—and has since become a leading hawk in Congress—Quayle did not allow himself to be drafted in 1969. Instead, a

former major-general in the National Guard who was a senior editor at one of his family's newspapers helped Quayle into one of the vacant vacancies in the guard, serving his part-time stint. He spent the next six years as a public relations officer preparing news releases and articles for a quarterly National Guard magazine while thousands of other young Americans fought overseas.

Once being chosen by Bush, Quayle has been frequently met at campaign stops by groups protesting his use of family connections and charging him with hypocrisy as an infantry sergeant. Some leading Republicans, including Senate minority leader Richard Dole, now say that Bush's choice of running mate may harm the party. But by late last week, Quayle was making only joking references to the controversy. He had clearly decided to reject advice to confront the issue directly, even as a disparate range of commentators as George Will, the conservative columnist and candidate of President Ronald Reagan, to Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic 1984 vice-presidential candidate. Like Quayle, Ferraro had attempted to

deflect a controversy over her husband's scandalous operations with jailers. Now, she says that strategy was a mistake. Added Ferraro: "Quayle, unfortunately, is now trying to do the same thing."

Meanwhile, other tangles continued to dog Quayle. During an impression on change with reporters outside his home last week, Quayle angrily denied a report in an upcoming issue of *Playboy* magazine that he took sexual advances to hand lobbyist Paula Parkison, who shared a house with him and other congressmen during a call trip in 1988. And on Friday, *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* said that in his official Senate biography, Quayle mistakenly claimed to be chief investigator for the Indiana Consumer Protection Division of the attorney general's office from 1979 to 1982. In fact, the Ohio newspaper cited state records showing that Quayle held that post for just 10 weeks, although he was on the attorney general's staff as an entry-level research assistant for most of that period. Quayle admitted to reporters that the biography contained inaccuracies, adding that his staff was responsible for the mistakes.

Meanwhile, an incident out of Quayle's congressional voting record came back to haunt him. The senator had voted against upgrading the Veterans Administration to a cabinet-level department. But last week, he told the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago that his vote had been a "joyful infidelization." Then, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the Democrats' vice-presidential candidate, pointed out that the vote was cast only last July. And Bentsen said: "I don't think America can risk joyful infidelization in someone who could become our president at any moment."

The National Guard controversy may get fustier during the next few weeks. But, mostly damaging perhaps, Quayle has become a favorite target of television and nightclub comedians whose jokes have proliferated so rapidly that the *Baltimore Sun* and *The Washington Post* have devoted entire articles to them. "Why did the chicken cross the road to meet a middle-aged guy by the Post? 'To get to the National Guard'."

Observers say that it might be too late for Quayle to be removed from the Republican ticket. But early speculation about that possibility died down fairly quickly. But clearly, Quayle's presence on the ticket will make the road to November a far more treacherous political path than George Bush ever anticipated.

—JAN KIRSTEN in Washington



INLAND

Striking for Solidarity

It was Poland's worst wave of labor unrest since 1981, when nationwide lockouts led to martial law and the suppression of Solidarity, the first independent trade union in the Soviet Bloc. Last week, shipyard, dock and factory workers joined coal miners who began illegal strikes on Aug. 16 to demand wage increases and the reinstatement of Solidarity, which was officially outlawed in 1982. But as the week progressed, police forced some strikers back to work. Others went back without pressure, and although new strikes began as others collapsed, Solidarity activist Adam Michnik conceded on Aug. 31 that "the strike situation is wavering." Still, in the Baltic port of Gdansk—where Solidarity was born eight years ago—founder Lech Walesa remained defiant. Chaired by fellow workers in the strikebound Lenin shipyard, Walesa declared, "We resist like our forefathers who are here before us and who have brought this country to liberty."

Poland is staggering under a \$40-billion foreign debt and an inflation rate approaching 60 per cent. Workers have resisted government attempts to reform the economy by reducing subsidies on staple foods and other essentials. After strikes in April and May, the government achieved a temporary labor peace by raising salaries. But the increases were short-lived. On Aug. 18, workers in Wlodek—where coal exports bring much needed hard currency—found that their paychecks were considerably less than the month before. The next day, they began walking to that spend countrywide last week.

In the end, the threat of government force—and a lack of widespread public support—appeared to have checked the momentum of the strikes. Still, on Friday, Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak proposed "round table discussions" on the labor crisis, raising the possibility that Solidarity leaders could be included. As well, the Communist party's policymaking Central Committee held an emergency meeting on the weekend, and a parliamentary commission planned to review the troubled economy this week. But Walesa charged that unless Solidarity is legalized, "we shall strike again [until] the problem is settled."

—ANTHONY RUDEK with DOUGLAS TURKIE in Gdansk



Jack Daniel's Whiskey. Photo by [unreadable] for [unreadable]

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MAGAZINE/SEPTEMBER 8, 1992

Ragtime in the ad biz

They were irresistible targets in a single agency Toronto went in mid-August, Canadian-owned MacLaren Advertising and Foster Advertising Ltd. were both sold to companies owned by an American industry giant, Interpublic Group of Companies Inc. of New York City. The deals vaulted Interpublic to the top of the Canadian advertising industry, with combined annual billings of \$400 million. Now, rumors of further purchases continue to swirl around the five remaining large Canadian independents. James Anderson, president of 55th-ranked McKim Advertising Ltd. of Toronto, said that he neither confirms nor denies that his company is in the market for a buyer, but industry insiders repeatedly mention McKim's name as the next Canadian agency likely to go to a foreign buyer. Said Anderson: "The question is, what is good for the client? I don't see any special benefits to Canadian ownership."

Anderson's pragmatic sentiments are echoed by many of his colleagues in the \$3-billion Canadian advertising industry. They say that both MacLaren and Foster made enviable business deals. By selling at the height of their success, the partners who built these private agencies are summed of handsome profits that recognize both the time and money that they have invested in their firms. They have also guaranteed their agencies a place in the intensely competitive and increasingly globalized advertising industry. And without an international connection, future growth of Canadian-based firms could be seriously inhibited. The agencies may also help small- and medium-sized Canadian-owned agencies serve clients, especially government departments, insist on dealing with Canadian-owned firms, and more of that business is now likely to flow downward to less-established competitors.

Officials at both MacLaren and Foster say

that no jobs will be lost and it will be business as usual. But for some members of the firm, more than jobs and a thriving business is at stake. For owners and employees alike, the two deals were matter of the heart, a chilling reminder that large, Canadian-owned agencies are acutely difficult to build and ultimately easy to lose. The sale of MacLaren, a 66-year-old firm synonymous with such Canadian institutions as Molson Co. Ltd. and the Liberal party of Canada, was especially difficult for those involved. Senior vice-president Patricia Benson, one of MacLaren's 10 partners, said that she fully supported the sale on business grounds but found it emotionally difficult because of MacLaren's strong Canadian roots. She added, "It was hard for those of us here who are heart-beating nationalists."

As Canadian agencies grow and become well established, they are increasingly scooped up by conglomerates intent on building an international network of agencies for clients who advertise in several markets. Brian's Smith and Smith Inc. bought Toronto-based Hayhurst Advertising Ltd. in 1985, and last year, Chicago-based Foote Cone & Belding Advertising Ltd. took over Ramapo Reynolds & Co. Ltd., also of Toronto. After last month's sales, only two of the top seven Canadian-owned agencies that were dominated the industry in

the 1970s remain—McKim and Vickers & Benson Co. Ltd. Fully 76 per cent of agency billings are now being collected by American companies operating in Canada.

But the sales of MacLaren and Foster were different, industry insiders say. They were large, more identifiable Canadian and had resisted takeover attempts longer. For many, the transfer of their ownership represents the end of an era. Said James Hayhurst, former chairman and chief executive officer of Hayhurst Advertising: "I always thought there would be at least one or two big independents, but now maybe there won't. The remaining ones are all being pressed hard by international buyers—there will be at least one more sale."

The pressure on agencies to sell is strong. In recent years, some advertisers have relied less on traditional but increasingly expensive media outlets, including newspapers, magazines and television, and more on such alternatives as point-of-sale promotions and direct marketing services that adver-

tising agencies have traditionally not provided. Clients are also turning to integrated global selling strategies. One of Interpublic's largest clients, Coca-Cola Inc., sells its product in more than 80 countries. By restoring the number of agencies it uses to three or four, to global campaigns are easier to manage, according to Interpublic chief financial officer Eugene Board.

could also result in strategies and campaigns that are conceived abroad, grandly demonstrating Canadian advertising, with less emphasis on the creative efforts of Canadian ad firms. Still, Foster president Michel Prapper claims that "what drives us is not ownership but who does the best work."

Yet some of his competitors have sharply different views on the sell-off of Canadian advertising companies. Independents and Vickers & Benson president and executive creative director Terrence O'Malley, can remain more sensitive to the pulse of their own marketplace. Members of groups, however, have a high priority to their parents' fiscal expectations.

Said O'Malley: "It's like the difference between six pups with nylon nappies and a nuclear army. The independents are more flexible." Said Hugh Segal, chairman of MCI Inc., owner of Camp Associates Advertising Ltd. "Advertising focused on clients, the customers of financial information, is very different in the United States and Canada." The more bullish, promotional style of American advertising will not work in Canada, Segal said.

Some advertisers say that they are reluctant to deal with Canadian agencies that have become part of a much larger, foreign-controlled conglomerate.

And that attitude could create lucrative new opportunities for the smaller, independent advertising agencies. John Della Costa, president of Toronto agency Miller Myers Brown Della Costa Inc., said that some of his clients have already expressed their aversion to dealing with agencies whose decisions are made in distant New York or London. He said that his clients are reassured because advertising decisions at his agency are made in Canada. Said Della Costa: "At our firm, it's in my office, down the hall." He adds that when multinational clients try to trim costs in the future, branch offices in Canada will be among the last to feel the painful squeeze of job losses.

Already, the potential benefits to nationalists are becoming apparent. MacLaren-Benson Advertising of Canada Ltd. has resigned its account for the Ontario advertising of Blue Light and Double Blue for John Labatt Ltd. MacLaren Canada is owned by MacLaren Brinkman Worldwide, the Interpublic subsidiary that purchased Foster. The Labatt account, which was seen to conflict with Foster's account with Carling O'Keefe Breweries of Canada Ltd., will now be up for grabs. That is the case as well with Ontario Hydro's account, also held by Foster Hydro, like many other Crown corporations and government departments, is obliged by its own policies to retain only Canadian-owned agencies. And MacLaren, purchased by Interpublic subsidiary Interactiv Worldwide, will have to relinquish its account with the Ontario Lottery Corp., a \$14-million advertising jackpot that it shares with two other agencies.

Although many firms claim that they no longer rely so much on government contracts, government is still by far the largest advertiser in Canada. The federal government and affiliated agencies such as Air Canada, Canada Post and the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. spent \$68.4 million on advertising in 1987. General Motors of Canada Ltd., the largest private advertiser, spent \$297 million. Indeed, government preference for homegrown advertising has helped nurture the growth of an independent Canadian industry. The sustained existence of that policy, together with a healthy roster of private-sector clients who still believe that local decisions are the best decisions, will be all that it takes to ensure that a new crop of Canadian advertising talent emerges.

—PATRICIA CREWELL



Creative department of Vickers & Benson, Foster (below, in upper) new opportunities for smaller firms



Free rides and troubled airlines

Dr. Robert Conn says that he eventually hopes to fly around the world free of charge. The 30-year-old Toronto surgeon has accumulated more than a quarter of a million miles in a frequent-flyer program operated by Air Canada—enough to qualify for a free ticket. Over the past four years, Conn has flown almost

twice as much to various Canadian cities as a member of the executive of the Canadian Association of Internists and Residents, which allows him to keep his miles. He also has managed to build up 30,000 miles in the Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAL) bonus plan. But so far, he has taken only one free flight—from Vancouver to an association meeting in Toronto.

There are many similar cases. As a result, the banking of frequent-flyer points—which plan members earn on the basis of at least one free mile for every mile flown—is a growing problem for the airline industry. The airlines are facing the grim prospect of a backlog of banked free miles expiring in the near future. Concerned by that, they are placing more stringent limitations on the programs.

Russell Peterson, publisher of *Frequent*, a Colorado-based magazine on frequent-flyer programs, estimates that the worldwide inventory of more than 10 billion accumulated free miles will equal by about 30 per cent this year, while plan members will use up only 30 million miles. When the programs were introduced in the United States in 1965, nonunion-let airlines were flying with hundreds of empty seats and company executives said that passengers flying free under the programs could be accommodated in the empty seats at little cost. But the programs exploded in popularity last spring with the introduction of trip-reimbursement bonus plans, which offered these free miles for every mile flown.

Now, more than 15 million Americans and more than 600,000 Canadians are enrolled in the programs. The burgeoning pool of unclaimed miles increases the likelihood that plan mem-



Air Canada counters frequent flyers are saving up their bonus mileage in airline costs mount

bers will displace paying customers when they eventually cash in their mileage. Some industry analysts say that the airlines would like to jettison the plans altogether. But no carrier appears willing to make being the first to do so. In fact, Western Canada Inc. will join the free-for-all this fall in order to compete with programs intro-

duced by Air Canada and certain 1984. Currently, the frequent-flyer awards that most North American airlines offer are broadly similar. In the CAL plan, a member can upgrade a full-fare economy-class ticket to first class by using up 10,000 miles under the plan. For 36,000 miles, a member is entitled to a first-class ticket to anywhere in North America, and 54,000 miles earn a ticket to Europe, South America or Hawaii.

Julia Mulvihill, airline analyst with the New York City-based investment bank Salomon Brothers, said that the potential revenue loss resulting from the accumulation of mileage with American carriers will jump to \$1.5 billion by the end of this year from \$170 million at the beginning of the year—largely as a result of the triple-mileage programs.

of redemptions accounted for \$916 million of the company's loss in the second quarter of 1984, as paying customers were harmed away.

But this week, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants will propose new accounting rules that would dramatically increase the cost of frequent-flyer plans to the airlines. At

present, airlines maintain that they are filling empty seats and only have to record as an expense about \$10 for each free trip taken by plan members. But under proposals that would take effect in 1990, carriers would have to set aside a portion of the price of every ticket sold as a reserve against the cost of future free flights.

In Canada, government restrictions are in place that discourage frequent flyers from using mileage accumulated on business flights for personal trips. Revenue Canada requires that frequent flyers declare the fair market value of free flights as a personal benefit, although they rely solely on personal reporting for enforcement. Nevertheless, through the efforts of accountants, the airlines' dilemma, mileage-rich frequent flyers may soon find their wings clipped.

—JOHN BULLY



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NEC



Loading grain at the Lakeshead: a summer of lost jobs and economic decline.

Thunder Bay's despair

For many of the grain handlers, railway workers and others who live and work in Thunder Bay, it has been a summer of despair. A dramatic decline in grain shipments through the Lake Superior port has swept severe financial—and sometimes psychological—setbacks for the 750 workers who are unemployed in a city that scarcely booms during summer. Part of the disaster is due to the decline in grain export caused by this summer's drought, but demand for grain in Pacific Rim countries and Canadian government subsidies that force West Coast ports have also diverted much of this year's crop to Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C. Steel Superintendent McFarlane, president of the Canadian Lakeshead Grain Elevator Workers Union, "This town had a 26-per-cent loss of jobs in the industry. Younger people are leaving town, there have been medical problems, loss of homes, even suicides."

The economy of the northwestern Ontario city (population 122,000) is highly vulnerable in the services of its port, one of the largest grain transloaders in the world. By June, grain shipments at the port had slowed to a trickle. By July, four of the port's 13 grain elevators had shut down and 600 of the 900 grain handlers had been laid off.

Thunder Bay's long-term economic health is being buffeted by more than shifting weather patterns. After more than a century as one of Canada's primary grain ports, Thunder Bay is losing ground to more modern and strategically located ports in Quebec

and Prince Rupert. Said Harold Mackay, manager of terminal operations for Winnipeg-based United Grain Growers Ltd. and head of the Lakeshead Terminal Elevator Association: "The most painful reality for Thunder Bay is that the West Coast ports are closer to where the buyers are."

Great Lakes shippers and grain-terminal operators acknowledge that Pacific Rim markets—China is currently the largest importer of Canadian wheat—have created a boom for the West Coast ports. But spokesmen for shippers and unions say that federal transportation policy discriminates against Thunder Bay. In 1969, Ottawa authorized substantial subsidies for railway shipments of all grain from moving to the West Coast. If the subsidies were removed or adjusted, shippers say, some grain could move more cheaply through Thunder Bay.

Meanwhile, Thunder Bay's shippers, grain-elevator owners and unions are organizing a campaign against the subsidies. A new lobby group, Coalition on Grain Movement '88, has prepared a brief to the federal government that will call for a review of the subsidies and a revised accounting method based on what group members say is the real costs of shipping grain. The debate will be difficult, complex and highly political. But its outcome will determine the future of the troubled port of Thunder Bay.

—ANN FILLARDY

Swallowing a bitter pill

The choices facing Bank of Canada governor John Crow were clear. He could overlook the symptoms of rising inflation or he could ignore the provincial premiers, who at their annual conference in Saskatoon two weeks ago unanimously demanded a reduction in interest rates. He decided to attack inflation, and on Aug. 25, the Bank of Canada's trend-setting bank rate jumped to 12-21 per cent from 9-50 per cent. It was the third consecutive weekly increase and it raised the central bank rate to its highest level since April, 1986. Finance Minister Michael Wilson supported Crow. Said Wilson: "This is taking a little bit of preventive medicine now with the intention of avoiding the problems that we have suffered before."

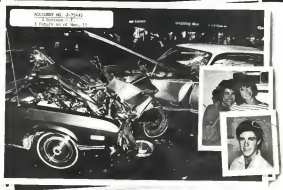
The Bank of Canada rate increases have been linked to a series of recent upward moves in interest rates in the United States, where there are strong indicators of higher inflation. And last week's rise coincided with central-bank increases in West Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands. The European banks were also trying to curb an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar that, in turn, could boost the chronically high American trade deficit.

But in Canada, economists said that Crow was taking a risk in attempting to cool off inflationary pressures arising from the red-hot southern Ontario economy. The increase in rates could trigger a recession in areas across the country where current economic recovery is less strong. Said Bank of Montreal chief economist Lloyd Atkinson: "Unfortunately, there are regional implications. [The] one we've heard of is made-in-Medicine Hat sausage; rate policy."

Meanwhile, inflation is still increasing, and Atkinson said that wage increases are one cause of the rising prices. He said that major contract settlements in Canada this year have included first-year wage increases ranging from 3.5 per cent to seven per cent. Atkinson added that the American government's closely watched employment cost index showed that, in mid-1988, manufacturing workers' wages were rising at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent compared with 2.5 per cent two years ago. But, he remains to be seen whether the strong dose of higher interest rates will moderate the symptoms of higher inflation.

—WALLY RENSE

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A scandal in silver

It was an audacious plan that has almost erased one of America's great family fortunes. Between September, 1979, and March, 1980, brothers Nelson, Barker, Herbert, William and Lamar Hunt of Dallas, along with a small group of investors, attempted to gain control of the world silver market by accumulating close to 300 million ounces of the precious metal. Ultimately, they failed, silver prices plummeted by almost 80 per cent, and the Hunt brothers lost an estimated \$1 billion. The collapse of world oil prices in 1980 added to their problems. Currently, the family's flagship oil company is in bankruptcy while the brothers are trying to negotiate debt repayment agreements with their bankers. Then, last week, the silver controversy returned to haunt them. A New York City *post* article said the Hunts and their associates had negotiated silver prices, and it awarded \$200 million to a Permarix mining company, \$200 million to compensate for its losses.

Although lawyers for the brothers said that they intend to appeal the verdict, it may set a costly precedent. Lawyers have launched a class-action suit on behalf of 15,000 investors who

claimed that they lost up to \$615 million because of the oil conspiracy. Besides the legal battles arising from the silver affair, the Hunts have been selling assets, including precious properties, family mansions and Nelson Barker Hunt's collection of 380 three-quarter horse horses, in order to pay down their bank debts. According to most estimates, the net worth of the Hunt brothers has fallen to less than \$1.6 billion from \$6.2 billion in 1980. Said Henry W. Kissel Jr., a family lawyer, "It is not an empire any more."

Brother Nelson Barker, 62, Herbert William, 58, and Lamar, 46, are the sons of H. L. Hunt, 85, an oil-rich oilman (Lafayette) Hunt, a legendary Texas businessman who fathered 35 children by three different women. He turned a handful of oil leases, purchased with power winnings, into a multimillion-dollar fortune before his death at 85 in 1974. Being members of H. L. Hunt's so-

called third family, brothers Nelson Barker, Herbert William and Lamar took the most active role in running their father's empire. And the three of them conceived the ill-fated silver adventure.

As a result of their massive purchases, silver prices skyrocketed to a record \$80 per ounce in late January, 1980, from \$10.45 an ounce in Sep-



Nelson Barker Hunt, chief

tember, 1979. Then, in March of 1980, the price crashed to \$21.00 an ounce, and the Hunts lost an estimated \$1.16 billion. The silver setback left the family's Dallas-based Hunt Oil Co. with \$1.74 billion in debts owed to 23 different banks. Shortly after the price collapsed, the Hunts began making payments on their debts.

In early 1980, Placid defaulted on its loan payments, and the banks ordered the Hunts to liquidate their empire in order to pay off their debts. They responded by placing Placid into bankruptcy, a legal move that gives a company time to negotiate a repayment plan with its lenders. The brothers have also filed two lawsuits in which they allege that the lenders are conspiring to destroy them by advancing money they could not possibly repay. The Hunts are seeking damages of \$1.64 billion. At the same time, they have been selling assets in order to reduce their debts and to bring Placid out of bankruptcy. In January, Nelson Barker Hunt sold his thoroughbreds for nearly \$60.5 million and he has pledged to sell his interest in another 430 as well as several Kentucky farms. Placid has sold its minority interest in a 60-acre office tower in downtown Dallas and petroleum properties in Louisiana and the North Sea.

The brothers have trimmed their bank debt to \$1.6 billion and on July 2 they submitted a financial plan to a Dallas bankruptcy court that guarantees repayment in full within seven years. But the Supreme ruling could disrupt that schedule. Herbert Deutch, a New York City lawyer representing investors in one of the class-action suits, said that as a result of the first verdict, his clients do not have to prove the existence of a conspiracy to control silver prices. They only have to show that they lost money because of the actions of the Hunts. Said Deutch, "We are feeling terrific about the decision. As for the Hunts, they will have to develop a new plan to protect what is left of their once-great family fortune."

—FRANK LINDEN

THE BUSINESS WATCH

The thoughts of Chairman Jack



By Peter C. Newman

The currently feverish activity in shares of Ranger Oil, as part of a possible takeover attempt by Winnipeg's Inter-City Gas Corp., will flash out into public view Jack Perce, one of the most controversial—and successful—participants in Alberta's Oil Patch. Ranger is a rare price because it has one of the industry's best balance sheets. The Calgary-based firm is almost debt-free and yet holds a net worth of \$249 million. Perce's astute management and fierce individuality have kept the company independent and growing while most of its competitors are mired in bank loans, conglomerates and constricted growth.

Perce's secret is that he got Ranger into the original North Sea oil play as early as 1974, where his company was jointly responsible for discovering the giant Nexos field (13.2 billion barrels)—a quarter of Canada's reserves. In which he maintains an 11.75-per-cent interest. Perce's other secret is that, unlike most managers of Calgary oil companies, he works at least partly for himself. Perce and his family own more than 18 per cent of Ranger's shares, worth a 1980 high of \$80 a share. Ron Peter and Edward Sweetman share 21 per cent, while a British consortium of merchant bankers holds about a third of the issued stock. Inter-City has so far purchased 13.7 per cent. But it is expected to bid for a half—possibly controlling—position. Ranger recently injected its development funds by 50 per cent, bookending \$30 million on North Sea exploration alone, including 20 new explorations and development wells. The cause of its success in the 80's, Ranger is eligible for favorable tax write-offs on otherwise taxable new production. Its North Sea reserves of 38 billion barrels of oil (plus 388 billion cubic feet of natural gas) have only now been estimated \$1 per barrel to discover.

Perce spends only part of his energy running his company. Because he has been in a leadership position for so many decades (he joined Ranger's predecessor company in 1958, right after graduating from McGill University in Montreal) and because he is not glibly about having visionary opinions on any subject under the secondary sun, he is the Oil Patch's resident—if private—guru. There are some ex-

cerpts from our recent conversations at Perce's Calgary office.

On Liberal leader John Turner: "He has not only shot himself in the foot, but shot all his toes off. It's as easily him taking an free trade—it's all those left-wing guys in his party, so that now you can't discern any difference between the Liberals and the rest. I expect that Ed Broadbent is a far more articulate politician."

On trouble in the Persian Gulf: "The



Perce: strategic options under the sun

first Middle East conflagration broke out at 8:00 with the 1967 Yom Kippur War and it had a giant effect on world oil prices. But, since then, the markets have learned to live with military happenings and we have discovered that oil supplies are only aren't short off, but that the combatants beg all the barrels they can to get more cash for buying guns."

On the Pacific Rim: "There sits the Pacific Rim, ready to bang on our doors. They tried the first, simplest at-

tack, namely Pearl Harbor. That almost worked, and the next method is to develop a technology and work ethic so superior to those of the Western world that they are already taking over substantial parts of our land and assets."

On foreign aid: "We're so dumb I remember giving a speech at the University Club in Montreal 30 years ago, trying to warn Ottawa not to be so fast in providing our technological know-how and capital to previously underdeveloped countries. Those same countries have now come back with our money and our technology and completely outcompeted us, especially in the processing of raw materials."

On free trade: "I see the positive outcome of the negotiations by at least 80 per cent. The deal is much more favorable to Canada than for the United States, and it will be great for the energy industry by doing away with the possibility of an American import tax. We have gone so soft and so un-American—we have one of the highest literacy rates of any industrialized country—that we simply can't compete and proved that we can live by selling off our brightlights like various minerals. It is only by obtaining higher-grade technology through free trade that we will survive."

On exporting water: "Canada holds 50 per cent of the world's freshwater and Canada has always had a record of developing its prosperity by selling off its resources and letting someone else do the work while most of the cash, as the sale of water would be just one more way of perpetuating that sad legacy."

On Canada's future: "I think this nation is the bottom of the barrel for opportunity. We are controlled by too many realists and civil servants who work at ensuring you trouble. They don't give a damn about the profit motive."

On Prime Minister Brian Mulroney: "He should have wiped out the capital gains tax. He made his biggest mistake backing down on the doubling of pensions. Also, he kicked all the sage old advisers aside. I remember, in the 1964 election, Mulroney used George Brown as an introduction to his speeches across the country because nobody knew who the hell he was. Now he doesn't even seek Hunt's advice. I know, because George was a friend of my mother's before she died. That's how I know."

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Our Threatened Planet

If scientists are right, the world of the 21st century will be a harsh, inhospitable place. Many experts predict that by the year 2050, a better global climate will have scorched some agricultural regions, including parts of Canada's grain belt, into near-desert—a disaster that would generate crop failures around the world. At the same time, some scientists have expressed concern that rising sea levels will inundate low-lying coastal regions, forcing costly dike-building programs to protect cities, harbors and farmland. As well, worldwide poverty will likely have deepened, with a global population of as many as 10 billion people struggling to survive on a planet that is severely depleted of its resources—a world of scorched and barren land and vanished animal species.

That is clearly a harrowing prospect. But even more frightening is the growing certainty that sweeping global change is not reserved for the distant future. In the view of most experts, it is unfolding now. Deploded Freya Myster, a senior associate at World Resources Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit environmental research centre "We are at a crucially important time. The

state of the planet may be at stake."

Suddenly, a cluster of converging events and trends is strengthening warnings that environmentalists have been issuing for decades—that there is a limit to the abuse that planet Earth can sustain. Many scientists say that the blistering temperatures and lack of rainfall that produced drought conditions across large expanses of Canada, the United States, Mexico and China this summer are evidence that the world is getting its first taste of the so-called greenhouse effect: the invisible shroud of heat-trapping gases that surrounds the globe and that could raise the Earth's temperature by more than 4°C during the next half century.

Hazardous: As a result, many scientists are demanding a drastic reduction in the more than 50 billion tons of carbon that are injected into the Earth's atmosphere every year as the result of the burning of such fossil fuels as the oil, gasoline, natural gas and coal used to fuel cars and trucks, heat homes and run factories. But the buildup of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere is only partly responsible for the greenhouse effect. Other gases involved include the family of industrial chemicals known as chlorofluorocarbons,

which are employed, among other things, in solvents and refrigerators. Besides contributing to the greenhouse effect, airborne CFCs have begun to destroy the ozone layer—a protective veil of gas above the Earth's surface that prevents some of the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays from reaching the Earth.

Smart: Now, researchers have detected depletion of the ozone layer over both the poles. And as atmospheric ozone is destroyed, scientists predict that the increased amounts of ultraviolet radiation, reaching the Earth, will increase the incidence of human skin cancer and eye damage. The rays would also stunt the growth of some food crops and kill subsurface ocean plankton—organisms that suckle vast amounts of carbon dioxide and that are an important source of food for marine life.

An alarm as to those looming catastrophes appear to be, they are only a part of the staggering list of problems that menace the planet and threaten the human race with a diminished future. Increasingly, environmentalists and scientists are voicing concern over the invisible damage that is being inflicted on the Earth's ecology as an exploding human population mashes and burns the planet's land into exhaustion. Land-clearing is destroying the world's remaining forests—which play a vital role in the Earth's respiratory system by absorbing carbon dioxide—and industrialization spews polluting substances into the envelope of air that supports life on earth. Already, the spectacle of sham-ridden megacities is the Third World, the accumulation of

masses of garbage and festering dumps of chemical waste and the pollution of the oceans have made the planet a less habitable place (pages 32, 46, 48).

Threat: Now, the progressive degradation of the planet is forcing scientists to study its ecology with renewed intention in an effort to find ways of preserving it (page 56). As experts and political

leaders search for solutions, the conviction is growing among many of them that inhabitants of the industrialized nations of the world will have to alter their habits of overconsumption and prodigal waste.

Challenge: At the same time, an impressive number of scientists are convinced that the greenhouse effect will pose a serious threat. University of Toronto political economist Stephen Clarkson says that world governments will

develop in our course—could overwhelm the ability of the atmosphere to cope."

Still, some observers say that concern about the greenhouse effect may be exaggerated. During the 1970s, over-enthusiastic predictions led to predictions that the world might be entering a new ice age. Now, some experts say that it may be a mistake to link this

rise to the challenge. "If we have another hot summer like this one," said Clarkson, "governments will be forced to respond."

Meanwhile, some of the worst environmental devastation is occurring in the Third World. Placed with a total of more than \$1 trillion owed to wealthier nations, many of the poorest countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia are destroying their forests in pursuit of timber and new agricultural land, plundering their natural resources and building industrial plants with scant regard for the environmental costs. As well, millions of subsistence farmers in the Third World are engaged in a desperate struggle to feed their families. They plow the forests far beyond and burn their land into exhaustion. Concluded a 1983 report by the World Commission on Environment and Development, an organization led by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland: "One part of the world are caught in a vicious downward spiral—making the planet's chances of survival even more difficult and uncertain."

Risks: In the industrialized world, the realization that the regimes of human progress may be running out of natural gas dawned slowly. To be sure, the environmental movement of the 1970s sounded many of the warnings that are being heard now—and spawned a rash of legislation across the Western world that was deemed, in most cases, sufficient to control the most damaging practices of industrialized nations. But many environmentalists say that those regulations are inadequate, arguing that most Western governments still tend to favor policies of industrialization and resource development that can only lead to more damage. Declared Norman Borlaug, director of nuclear research for U.S.-based Energy Probe: "If you ask how we can minimize damage to the environment, then the answer is a remarkable number of initiatives will tell you what government policy will be."

Certainly, the combined onslaught on the environment by desperately poor countries and affluent industrialized nations alike has created a grim toll—as recorded by such organizations as the highly respected Worldwatch, D.C.-based Worldwatch Institute. What emerges from the institute's information-gathering is a grim picture of an ecological system in which the balance of plant and animal life within a life-sustaining atmosphere is being seriously jeopardized. Deplete the world's forests playing an carbon dioxide exchange—preventing that gas from building up in the atmosphere—the immense tropical growths of Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia are being destroyed at the staggering rate of at least 27 million



Subsistence farmers; planet Earth: sweeping global change is at hand

year's drought with the greenhouse effect. "People tie these things together just because they happen together," said David Louder, a Princeton, N.J., weather historian.

Challenge: At the same time, an impressive number of scientists are convinced that the greenhouse effect will pose a serious threat. University of Toronto political economist Stephen Clarkson says that world governments will



Growth street: children in Mexico City (right): a desperate struggle for daily survival in inner-city slums

LITTLE ROOM AT THE INN

COVER

Early this year, as a heavy snow hung over Mexico City, two boys playing soccer watched a bird fall to the grass nearby—and die. A doctor, who also saw birds falling through that haze, collected several dead birds and took them to the city's National University laboratory. There, researchers found that the birds' bodies contained initial levels of lead, mercury and other toxic metals. The spectacle of poisoned birds falling from the sky was a grim demonstration not only of Mexico City's extremely high levels of air pollution but of the population pressures that produce it. Nearly 18 million people live in the city's congested urban sprawl—and the three million cars, trucks and buses that they use, as well as the city's 120,000 industrial plants, make it one of the world's most polluted megacities.

Urban waste is the pressure point of a fast-expanding world population that currently stands at 5.1 billion and is expected to grow to between eight and 11 billion people in the next century—almost certainly bringing even increas-

ing levels of poverty, human hardship and environmental destruction. The world's population is currently growing at the staggering rate of more than 1.5 million people each week. And with fertility rates in industrialized countries remaining stable—or declining—the fastest rates of growth are in the least-developed nations of the Third World. Although birth control programs have dramatically reduced birth rates in some Asian nations—including China, South Korea, Singapore and Thailand—population growth in other developing nations is running out of control.

Options. During the next 30 years, demographic experts predict that—unless present trends are checked or reversed, as often happens when potentially disastrous cycles become widely publicized—Bangladesh alone will almost double to 206 million people from its current population of about 110 million. In Africa, Nigeria's population is likely to rise to 294 million from 112 million. And by the year 2050, experts estimate that the world population will stand at about 8.2 billion—with 30 per cent of

that growth in the Third World.

Thus, the need to feed, house and employ surging populations is already outstripping the capacities of the poorer nations—a trend that will worsen if people continue to deplete forests, farm-land and other natural resources in pursuit of economic survival. Said Joseph Spidel, president of the Washington, D.C.-based Population Crisis Committee, "What we are going to face, I believe, is enormous human suffering."

Certainly, suffering on a massive scale is already occurring in the slums and shantytowns of the megacities—urban areas that shelter more than 10 million people each and show strong signs of expansion. The industrialized world has two huge centers—greater New York City, with a population of 26 million residents, and the sprawl of Tokyo-Yokohama, with 38 million. Neither metropolis is expected to grow significantly in the next decade.

In less-developed nations, however, rapid urbanization is creating new giants. By the year 2050, India's (whol-

ly) eight million residents to 34 million population if current trends continue. At that time, experts say, greater Mexico City will likely contain almost 36 million people.

Tensions. Many experts on population developments also say that economic policies that are common in developing nations—including industrializing nations—have contributed significantly to the rapid growth of Third World cities. At the same time, some environmentalists predict that widespread poverty in these nations will fuel the future will fuel general social political tensions. Uncontrolled industrial growth in Africa, Asia and Latin America, said Irving Schick, a Washington, D.C.-based World Resources Institute, "could create conditions of economic dislocation that could in wide-scale failures of crops and societies."

Already, life in the developing world's megacities is often a desperate fight for survival. In Mexico City, local authorities estimate that as many as eight million people are struggling to stay alive in towering inner-city slums and outlying communities of squatters' shacks, which crowd the mountain-ringed Valley of Mexico. As all-much Mexico grapples with an economic crisis brought on by low world petroleum prices and the nation's \$120-billion foreign debt, unemployment in the region has risen to an

estimated 30 per cent. The capital's crime rate has risen as well. Police say that as many as five armed robberies occur every hour in the city.

Mexico City's worst problem, say many residents, is the severely limited air. The city itself is located on a plateau that is 7,500 feet above sea level, and at that altitude the air contains 30 per cent less oxygen than areas that are closer to sea level. As well, the sewage system filters untreated liquid waste to an old lake bed. There, much of that effluent dries out—resulting in wind-blown dust matter and other pollutants blowing back over the city. Still, local environmentalists blame 80 per cent of the city's air pollution on gasoline-fueled vehicles, most of which burn leaded gasoline and have no emission controls.

As a result, a recent study by Mexico City's privately funded Institute for Ecological Research estimated that 30 per cent of the babies born in the Mexico City federal district suffer from some degree of lead poisoning—a condition that carries the risk of brain damage.

Slums. The Indian city of Calcutta—with a population of nearly 11 million—has even greater pollution problems. Fed by high deforestation, reduced rainfall, mortality and a flow of about 2,000 rural migrants into the city every day, overcrowding and poverty have converted almost all of the city into a giant slum. At night, as many as 300,000 people sleep outdoors—in the city's sidewalks and in its back alleys. In some of Calcutta's huge shantytowns, the population density reaches 100,000 people per square mile. Dednand Bibbot Mondal, a 27-year-old factory worker who shares a one-room shack in a north Calcutta slum with one other family member, "At least I have a roof over my head. For many years, we spent our lives on the road, without any shelter at all."

Calcutta is the most crowded of India's troubled cities. With an overall population of 837 million, the country now has 12 cities holding more than a million people each—including Bombay, which has about 11 million residents. That total is expected to reach 26 million by the year 2050 if current growth trends are unchecked. But it is an effort to offset growth from already-swollen areas, central government planners in New Delhi (which itself has a population of about 16 million residents) last year earmarked \$67 million for the development of 132 smaller towns as settlement sites. Still, with India's population projected to reach 1.3 billion by the year 2050, some of these centers could become megacities themselves.

Even so, some experts maintain that governments can curb population growth. It is an aggressive demonstration of such a policy, China—the world's most populous nation, with just over one billion people—launched a draconian birth control program in 1979. Among its provisions, fines for couples who do not on having more than two children. Now, China is close to stabilizing its current population level.

But other parts of the world are still experiencing rapid population growth. India is second in birth control measures in Pakistan, that country's population is expected to reach 342 million by 2000—almost doubling its current total of 107 million. Africa is another area of rampant population growth. With approximately 500 million people spread across the lands north of the Sahara Desert, the 47 states of black Africa are increasing their human numbers at a rate of about three per cent a year—growth that, if it continues, will approximate the current population rate during the next 12 years.

Prognosis. Although most African governments now acknowledge the need to curb growth, many of them lack the resources necessary to educate their people about birth control and supply them with modern contraception devices. In response, international agencies and many Western nations—including Canada—that fund birth control programs in developing nations are focusing increased attention on Africa. Meanwhile, the Population Crisis Committee's Spidel estimates that governments around the world are spending \$3 billion a year to encourage family planning—and that another \$6 billion a year is needed to continue the population growth in the next century. If those measures fail, said Spidel, the pressures of too many people on too small a planet could threaten the survival of human life itself.

—MARC NEEDHAM with JERRY RIDE in New Delhi and ALAN NEEDHAM in Mexico City



of economic dislocation that could in wide-scale failures of crops and societies."

Already, life in the developing world's megacities is often a desperate fight for survival. In Mexico City, local authorities estimate that as many as eight million people are struggling to stay alive in towering inner-city slums and outlying communities of squatters' shacks, which crowd the mountain-ringed Valley of Mexico. As all-much Mexico grapples with an economic crisis brought on by low world petroleum prices and the nation's \$120-billion foreign debt, unemployment in the region has risen to an

estimated 30 per cent. The capital's crime rate has risen as well. Police say that as many as five armed robberies occur every hour in the city.

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THE THROW-AWAY SOCIETY

Another Stanley Rowe is deeply involved in the booming waste industry in the rugged southern Ontario community of British Columbia's Interior. But the 59-year-old Rowe says that he is concerned about the potential threat that a project near the small community of Cache Creek poses to his business. There, 18 km from his headquarters in the city of Vancouver plans to build a \$30-million toxic waste incinerator. That plan has generated little controversy in and near the small town—but 60 per cent of those who voted approved the dump site in a referendum survey on the issue last May. To return, the city of Vancouver, 300 km to the southwest, will pay the municipality a negotiated fee. But Rowe could not register his opposition because local officials need a "review" list that consisted mostly of residents of the Cache Creek area—an estimate that still angers him. Declared Rowe, "If it's going to happen, it's going to happen, but it should be with the consent of the majority of the people who will be affected by it."

Flaring: The friction generated by the Cache Creek dump site is representative of current waste-related controversies that are flaring across Canada—and around the world. Vastly more, Canadian households in town and cross had little reason to be concerned with the garbage problem. Instead, they were placed on the curb—in the full knowledge that municipal garbage collectors would whisk it away to a dump site. But as incinerators that began in March 1987, drastically illustrated the disposal problems that now confront many U.S. and Canadian cities.

At that time, a barge loaded with 3,000 tons of New York City trash spent 22 weeks at sea—turned away at several ports—as it sought to unload its cargo.

In the end, a Brooklyn incinerator agreed to burn the garbage. At the same time, the stigmas of radioactive waste at many nuclear power plants underline the fact that industrial countries are also producing growing amounts of extremely hazardous waste. And experts say that the current attitude of dealing with waste—recycling, incineration and dumping—all have drawbacks.

Landfill specialists say that it is difficult to estimate the total amount of garbage that Canadians generate each year. But even the partial figures that are available depict growing mountains of discard material. For one thing, David Campbell, a senior project engineer with Environment Canada's waste management division, estimated that Canadian mining operations alone generated 680 million tons of rubble each year. The country's industries produce another 80 million tons of refuse.

Wedges: According to Campbell, towns and cities across Canada pick up 12 million tons of trash each year. And

more than 7,000 tons of spent but still-radioactive fuel, which is now stored in water-filled pools inside sealed buildings. But even in only a dumping site. The U.S. and Canadian officials estimate that permanent disposal sites must be capable of containing nuclear waste for at least 10,000 years in order for future generations to be protected from man-made radiation. As a result, the officials want to store the waste in deep shafts drilled into what they say are stable rock formations.

Residents living near such proposed storage sites at Lac du Bonnet, 160 km northwest of Winnipeg, say that they do not want hazardous material in storage near their homes. The owners of the residents, environmentalists and critics of the nuclear industry—including Toronto-based Energy Probe spokesman Norman Byrne—in fact all claim to care about the safety of the area's granite formation for 10,000 years. Despite such long-term storage problems, nuclear industry spokesmen maintain that the benefits of nuclear power outweigh its risks.

Complais: Safe disposal of the material—and of less-hazardous waste—has become a complex problem for governments and industry alike. But dump sites across Canada are filling up, and there are increasingly heated debates in communities about accepting garbage from neighboring cities. In contrast to Cache Creek, the residents of Bristol, Que., recently rejected a plan by the cities of Ottawa and Hull to send their garbage on a 60-km trip to a site near the small community. In part, growing concern about the content of that so-called ordinary garbage helped defeat the proposal. Basil Pollock, Probe's executive director, calls it "hazardous waste." "Landfill sites were once perfectly appropriate. But in the last 40 years, even household garbage has become very toxic."

Smaller, concern over the poisonous ash spewing out of incinerator chimneys has led to the manufacture of new sorts that can trap pollutants before they reach the atmosphere. To that end, the Greater Vancouver Regional District opened a \$75-million incinerator last December. Its features include a computer-controlled furnace, gas-emission

monitors and fabric filters—known as scrubbers—that trap heavy-metal particles. Still, skeptics say that the second scrubbers keep toxins out of the air, but that doesn't prevent them from being produced. They're caught up in the ash. Then, where do you dispose of the highly toxic ash produced by these new incinerators?

Other countries are already grappling with that problem. Last March, officials of the West African nation of Guinea discovered 15,000 tons of material on an island near the capital. As trees and plants around the abandoned quarry

containing the material began dying, a government investigation disclosed that the so-called building material was in fact highly toxic incinerator ash from Philadelphia. A Norwegian company had shipped the waste from that city and dumped it onto the island.

Toxic: Similar incidents at other African states, where shippers have sought sites for toxic waste in return for fees as low as \$2 per ton, have led many poor countries to adopt measures to protect themselves from becoming a dumping ground for the industrialized world. In July, ambassadors from 22 developing

countries met in Rio de Janeiro and decided to include the movement of hazardous waste in the Convention on controlling toxic waste. As well, officials of the Nairobi-based UN Environment Program are preparing an international convention that would strictly regulate international movements of hazardous waste.

In the United States and Canada, meanwhile, many environmentalists say that North Americans should practice the so-called three R's of waste management: reduce the amount of garbage produced, reuse such goods as reusable bottles and recycle other material. Following an elaborate plan



Pollock, garbage dump in Vancouver (right) controversy



BARBARA WICKERTON with (TOP LEFT) SCOTT in Toronto and correspondents reports

WARNINGS FROM THE SEAS

For New York City residents who have adjusted to the huge influx of garbage floating in the water, the arrival of the city's fabled beaches—just as the familiar sight added beside the stomach-turning debris that marred nearby beaches serving the city this summer. In July, local authorities closed beaches from northern New Jersey to the tip of Long Island. At many points on that coast, the water was so thick with floating, bloodstained bandages, feces, syringas, vials of the cocaine derivative known as "crack" and containers of what later proved to be atrazine-infused blood washed up onto the sand. In the largest single clowder, beach officials recovered the 10-kilogram, 100-centimeter-long body of a Westborough, Quasno off-Isola to swimmers after nine dead laboratory rats, a human stomach lining and 135 marbles of blood drifted ashore. "I am devastated," said Pat Daly, who runs a snack bar on the Rockaway boardwalk. "You expect the beach to be a place for you and your children to relax. But you can't expect anything on the beach."

Waste: City authorities blamed the sudden influx of medical waste on illicit dumpers and launched a widely-publicized—but so far inconclusive—investigation for offenders. But whatever the source, environmentalists say, the unsightly debris is yet another sign that the sector containing the life-threatening wastes is out of control. In many parts of the world, they say, people have now become accustomed to finding garbage, sewage and toxic waste on their beaches. But those solid wastes are just one small aspect of a larger problem linked, a growing body of evidence—including recent studies by the United Nations Environment Programme, indicates that the transoceanic movement of toxic substances is now threatening the delicate ecology of deeper waters, causing the deaths of thousands of fish and marine mammals.

Chronic long-term pollution—the land-based chemical and metal discharges that have poured largely unchecked into the world's oceans for decades—has already inflicted grievous damage on coastal waters and marine life. And unless governments can act to reverse the effects of industrialization, environmentalists argue, even the deepest oceans may be at risk. Said marine biologist Robert Cook, director of the department of fisheries and oceans bi-

A large group of people, many wearing yellow and blue protective suits, are working on a large, dark pipe that runs diagonally across the frame. The ground is dark and appears to be covered in a thick layer of oil or another hazardous substance. The scene is outdoors, and the overall atmosphere is one of a major environmental cleanup or industrial accident response.

though the precise causes of such enteropathies remain unknown, researchers say a toxic brew that includes deliberate waste dumping by ships and coastal industries, agricultural runoff and inadequate sewage treatment contributed to the lethal buildup.

Apart from the North Sea seals, the growing accumulation of waste threatens other marine animal species. Last year, more than 700 dolphins died of still-undetermined causes in the waters bordering the U.S. East Coast. As well, scientists continue to find evidence that contaminants flooding out of Canada's industrial heartland into the Gulf of St. Lawrence are responsible for the declining population of beluga whales.

Growth? The so-called greenhouse effect—an increased concentration of gases that traps heat in the atmosphere—poses still another potential danger. Scientists who argue that the greenhouse effect has already begun note the increasing frequency of algae blooms, or “red tides,” around the world. These suffocating plagues, which contribute to the death of fish and shellfish from asphyxiation, are rich with carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers and sewage emptied into the oceans. There, as the algae blooms multiply, they also

tration of nitrogen that is found in acid rain. Michael Oppenheimer, a senior scientist with the U.S.-based Environmental Defense Fund, for one, recently completed a two-year study of pollution in Chesapeake Bay, a 300-mile-long estu-

ary that runs through Virginia and Maryland. And there, he said, 85 per cent of the massive nitrogen levels in the bay is due to deposits of fossil-fuel combustion — or acid rain.

Damage: Most serious damage will result from land-based pollution—in particular the runoff from sprawling suburban lawns and gardens, lawns and pesticides and herbicides and industrial discharges. And many municipalities on both coasts continue to dump their raw sewage into the ocean. Officials in Saint John, N.B., say that the city dumps more than 16 million gallons of untreated domestic waste into the Bay of Fundy each day. And statistics show that the city of Victoria dumps as much as 30 million gallons daily into the Strait of Juan de Fuca from only one of several locations.

Earlier this year, a coalition of 10 Canadian

Environmental organizations voiced their concerns to federal officials about such pollution. High on their list of complaints was the lack of enforcement under existing legislation. The Fisheries Act, the groups said, contains provisions that are potentially effective and easy to enforce because of the law's simplicity. The groups also noted that pollutants have killed fish in an affected area. Still, in a brief to Environment Canada last April, the groups charged that jockeying between Ottawa and the provinces over the act's administration had resulted in a "very poor" enforcement record. Environment Minister Jean Charest replied that much of his department's "trying to chase that heads of pollution" complaint.

Cash 8. Similarly, many marine experts also call for increased government action against polluters. Declared Eugene Edgerton, a New York City-based lawyer with the U.S. National Sea Grant Council coastal project. "When the ocean is in trouble, the whole economy of an area suffers." Added Edgerton, "There's a cost when you have beaches that no one can go to. These executives who run polluting companies are starting to realize that it's going to show up in their taxes, that their children are going to be playing in the surf with it."

Certainly, some remedial work is under way in the United States and Canada, efforts by the federal government and industry have on some chemicals have dramatically reduced the levels of some highly toxic pollutants—including mercury and PCBs, which are long-lasting chemical compounds—that threatened North American waters a decade ago. A joint U.S.-Canada program has closed up the St. Croix River to the point that Atlantic salmon can now more swim upstream and spawn in the river that forms the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine.

Dolphin-kill effects, many experts say that mankind is causing disaster by continuing to abuse the oceans. For one thing, Effie Currie, the president of the Washington-based Oceanic Society, maintains that the increasing frequency with which offshore cold-blooded and shellfish grounds in coastal waters is a certain sign of trouble looming in deeper waters. Declared Currie, "Estuaries are sending a very strong message that ocean waters are threatened." That message, say the environmentalists, is clear: the troubles of the world's oceans will only worsen without swift corrective action.

—ANN FENLAYSON —with DIORRA SCHULZ in
Vancouver, MARK TURNER in Saint John and
LARRY BLACK in New York City



North Sea area; Copenhagen (Denmark) chronic pollution



Oil spill on France's Atlantic coast: life-sustaining oceans now under siege

logical station in St. Andrews, N.B. "The oceans tend to be adaptable—but human society has to give nature half a chance."

Marine scientists note that they usually see the effects of pollution on fish and marine mammals long before they identify contaminants in the water. And

despite sporadic efforts by many governments around the world to halt the abuse, distress signals from the seas are increasing. In northern Europe, an epidemic that has killed more than half the North Sea seal population during the past four months is widely believed to be the result of chronic pollution. Al-



Model of the mini-planet: a closed, life-sustaining system incorporating a tiny rain forest, ocean and fertile fields

A NEW WORLD FOR THE FUTURE

Among scientists, the phrase Biosphere 2 summons up the promise of great adventure. In September, 1990, U.S. scientists plan to seal eight volunteers into a huge pollution-free shell of concrete, stainless steel and glass containing a replica of the planet's various environments. Inside the five million cubic feet of that 2.5-acre mini-world, the men and women will live with 3,800 other species—from ladybugs and shrimp to hawk and deer—for two years. They will be able to fish and kayak in a 50-foot-deep simulated ocean, pluck grapes and bananas from trees in a tropical rain forest and tend corn and cocoa crops in fertile fields. But it is also to be a controlled, highly technical and scientific new Eden. And its outcome has one primary goal: to try to ensure the survival of mankind.

Plans The encapsulated world of Biosphere 2 will be near Grants, Ariz., 15 km north of Tucson, in the desolate, burnt-orange landscape of the rocky Catalina mountain foothills. A biosphere is a life-sustaining environment, and scientists call the Earth, Biosphere 1; the sealed and new-drug model, Biosphere 2. Biosphere II is a private, profit-oriented project spearheaded by James R. Hansen, a NASA-based company with 300 employees, including neurophysiologists and researchers. Most of the \$27 million for

the four-year-old enterprise has been donated by Texas industrialist Sidewick Egan. And despite criticism expressed by some scientists, members of the company say that they expect to make money marketing the new methods and equipment they are developing. Among the applications: restoring environmentally damaged areas and advancing exploratory programs conducted by NASA. Lead architect Margaret Augustine, who is the project's director, "We believe that an ecological industry can turn a profit. To work with the flow of nature should cost you less in the long run."

Still, Augustine says that the main intent is to conduct a range of experiments in the controlled laboratory-plants for use in such areas as Central and South America's damaged rain forests and Africa's parched farmlands. Augustine adds that one plan involves mixing sterilized Arizona soil with rice-brown from the Amazon jungle and fungi, flowers and trees from tropical Africa to create a rain forest that will flourish and evolve. If they succeed, that process could help to restore rain forests destroyed by poverty-stricken settlers in such countries as Brazil.

And the scientists say that the intensive, chemical-free farming techniques they are developing for agricultural use inside their 65-foot-high test

tube will be of value in the parched wastelands of the Third World. To slash expensive and highly destructive pesticides, they have already started experimenting with natural pest-removers: ladybugs to eat aphids, beetles to prey on spider mites, and wasps to attack whiteflies. And in order to ensure a constant supply of food inside Biosphere 2, the scientists are planning to rotate their crops, which will include rice, sunflowers, peas and potatoes. Indeed, as a large scale, they are seeking to design new ways to recycle nutrients through the soil and purify both air and water.

Geets In addition to the tropical rain forest and the mini-ocean—in which mechanically generated waves will lap over a coral reef of seashells from the Caribbean—the unique structure will contain three other distinct, glass-domed ecosystems: a marsh, a savanna—or grassland—and a desert. And there will also be an agriculture wing where the workers will tend tomatoes, asparagus, chichas and pigmy goats; a laboratory for storing and selecting plant tissues; and living quarters and recreational areas for the eight volunteers—probably an equal number of men and women—whom Augustine has not yet chosen. When they are not farming or monitoring instruments, the workers—who will be

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equipped with computers, telephones and video cameras to the outside world—will be able to read, watch movies and teleconfer with experts in a Ecosys center. The rules regarding sexual behavior, added Augustine, remain undecided.

Attached to everything from greenhouses to pineapple leaves, 5,000 sensors scattered throughout Biosphere II will monitor factors including sunlight, temperature and air pressure. Water will evaporate from the canopy, rise toward cooling coils over the rain forest, fall as rain, feed a stream that flows across the grasses of the savanna and into the marshes, and run back to the ocean. Air will flow from the desert to the rain forest and return, purified, to the desert. And natural systems will sterilize wastes, break them down and recycle them—processes that would be crucial in a space colony.

Famous: Some critics, including Dr. Donald Doherty, an entomologist at the University of California at Berkeley, say that the results of the experiment will have little value for the Earth—and that Biosphere II is nothing more than an expensive toy. Said Doherty: "It is totally unrealistic to do an isolated study like this. In real life, we are not isolated from pesticides and other factors." But

volunteer candidate Kathleen Dyle, 38, who stopped smoking in order to qualify for the experiment. Said Dyle, a naturalist who spent five years tracking village health workers in Kenya and Nigeria: "The first thing is 'throwing it out.' Well, there is no 'out'—it is all in. The second thing that means is that there is no waste." Indeed, one of the group's main challenges will be to ensure that the

Nash. We have not invented any of the animals. We are letting on life's desire to live.

Headline: But that raises a point to a more chilling aspect of the project. The domes of Biosphere II are also being because of a grim sense of foreboding on the part of many environmentalists. There may come a time, they say, when the Earth collapses under the increasing burden of human excess—and isolated



Project members eating types of vegetables and fish that will thrive in Biosphere II marshes

will be forced to find a way to survive on a hostile planet far from the world's familiar environment.

Indeed, Dr. James Elrod, the director of NASA's Closed Ecological Life Support Systems Project, said that the Biosphere II scientists are pursuing a valuable course. Added Elrod: "They are doing everything right. You can't help but admire their enthusiasm. If anyone can make it work, I am sure they can." Still, the University of Arizona's Hedges says that there is hope for the Earth, particularly if Biosphere II can provide a new perspective on man's treatment of the planet. Declared Hedges: "The great contribution will be the way it affects how we look at Biosphere I." And that, at least, seems to be a noble goal.

will be forced to find a way to survive on a hostile planet far from the world's familiar environment.

Indeed, Dr. James Elrod, the director of NASA's Closed Ecological Life Support Systems Project, said that the Biosphere II scientists are pursuing a valuable course. Added Elrod: "They are doing everything right. You can't help but admire their enthusiasm. If anyone can make it work, I am sure they can." Still, the University of Arizona's Hedges says that there is hope for the Earth, particularly if Biosphere II can provide a new perspective on man's treatment of the planet. Declared Hedges: "The great contribution will be the way it affects how we look at Biosphere I." And that, at least, seems to be a noble goal.

—ANNE HERZOG with BARBARA WITTE
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For Toronto actress **Heidi von Palleske**, 1988 has been the year of being double. She has a feature role in *Dead Ringers*, a new movie about twins by Canadian director **David Cronenberg**—and her strong, classical features will soon grace a new line of mags. In *Dead Ringers*, which will open Toronto's Festival of Festivals on Sept. 8, von Palleske, 27, says that she portrays "a kind of quirky, kind of sexy gynecologist" who is in love with one of the identical twins, played by **Jeremy Irons**. She adds that while it was a thrill to work on the movie, seeing an exact replica of her own head was "scary." Said von Palleske: "When the figures start to show up in the stores in January, my family and my friends are going to say 'Hey, there's Heidi'—and my God, look at what she's wearing."



Heidi von Palleske, kind of quirky, kind of sexy gynecologist

Toronto mystery writer **Howard Engel**, 57, has found a way to provide his fans with what he calls "cheap immortality"—they can buy their way into his books. **Mary Bayne**, a Toronto lawyer, and **Kia Leung**, a biochemist living in Franklin, Tenn., scored the copyrights at food-serving societies for the privilege of inhabiting the world of Engel's bestselling detective, **Benny Cooperman**. In *A Victim Must Be Found*, to be released later this month, Leung's name-

nake is a doctor, while Bayne appears, with her maiden name, as a forensic scientist. A spot in Engel's next book will be far afield as an auction for the Toronto Symphony in October. Says the author: "It's a way to live dangerously—without actually holding a smoking gun."

For pop star **Bruce Springsteen**, 38, live performances are more than just a forum for his music: It betters numbers. He often includes a plea for a local food bank or veterans' hospital. This week, Springsteen goes beyond local roots as he teams up with such musicians as **Sting**, **Peter Dinklage** and **Wacy Chopano** in London to launch a six-week, five-continent "Raising Rights Now" tour—including stops in Toronto and Montreal on Sept. 16 and 17—on behalf of Amnesty International. The objective: to raise public awareness about political prisoners. Said von Palleske, a Toronto tour co-ordinator: "Music is a powerful tool that can help reach people about human rights."

Springsteen (left), Sting: Beyond local roots



This month, New York City-based Canadian actress **Kate Reid**, 57, returns to a place that holds some personal memories for her. More than 25 years ago, she made one of her first stage appearances at the University of Toronto's Hart House Theatre—performing a comic cocker spaniel imitation. Reid, who grew up in Oakville, Ont., eventually made it to London's West End and Broadway, where she has had leading roles since 1986. Now, she will star at Hart House with veteran Canadian stage actress **Charmion King**, 65, in the black comedy *Arms and the Man*, beginning Sept. 22. Says Reid: "It's so sentimental about this project. It's made me think about all the dreams I thought would never come true."

When teenage tennis sensation **Steffi Graf** steps out onto the court this week at the U.S. Open Tennis Championships in New York City, she will be trying to duplicate a Grand Slam feat last performed in 1970 by Australian **Margaret Court**—winning all four major open tennis tournaments in the same year. Last July, one month after turning 18, the West German won Wimbledon in London for the first time. Earlier, she had triumphed in the Australian and French opens. Graf is seeded first at the U.S. Open, where she lost the last final year to **Martina Navratilova**, 31, who acknowledges that Graf will be hard to beat again. Said Navratilova, who has won the U.S. Open four times: "Steffi is No. 1 now."

The slogan "Just say no" came up **Money Haugen's** position as drug-taking, but she has said yes to Canadian-born biographer **William Novik**, 40, now working with the 62-year-old First Lady and former movie star on her life story. The Toronto native, who currently lives in Houston, Texas, arrived at the White House with impressive credentials: ghostwriter of the 1984 international best-seller *Reveries: An Autobiography*, and coauthor last year of the memoirs of retired House of Representatives Speaker **Thomas (Tip) O'Neill**. Although such Washington power brokers as **Donald Regan**, **Ronald Reagan's** former chief of staff, have penned unflattering descriptions of the President's wife, Novik says, "She is a warm and real person."



Haugen, warm and real

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—PAMELA YOUNG with correspondence reports

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A church divided

The United Church of Canada's biennial general meetings, almost always genuine national gatherings, but rarely as much as the one at the University of Victoria last week. The key issue of whether to ordain homosexuals, which new thesaurists to divide the entire church, resulted in intense, political-style lobbying and often highly emotional debate throughout the five-day session. Finally, the 389 delegates to the church's highest court voted about 3 to 1 in favor of any worshippers—including self-declared homosexuals—becoming full members of the church, making them eligible to be considered for the ministry. That decision will now face its most crucial test—scrutiny by the church's 900,000 members across Canada. Said David Plase, 41, a student minister and member of the church's native program from Christmas Island, Ont.: "Across Canada, the church is divided. My own congregation probably will not appreciate this decision."

The stage was set for a stormy general council last March 5 when a 15-member church committee released *Toward a Christian Understanding of Sexual Orientation, Lifestyle and Ministry*. It recommended that sexual orientation should not be a barrier to participation in any aspect of church life. Since then, the United Church has received 1,825 petitions from congregations across Canada, the majority wanting strict rejection of the report or at least a rejection of accepting self-declared homosexuals as ministers.

The 118-page report, communicated after delegates to the 1984 general council in Victoria, B.C., left the issue unresolved, also sparked threats from people on both sides that they would leave the church.

A week before last week's meeting—which also elected Toronto Pastor Roger Chafin as national moderator—a 29-member committee reduced the March

report to an 11-point motion. Delegates picked their way through the new statement during several days of discussion and debate, including a seven-hour session, which ended at 11 a.m. on Aug. 24. Arguments centered not only on what the resolution would mean to homosexuals but how it would affect the United



Delegates (above), moderator Roger Chafin lobby, emotional debate and a landmark decision



Church, the largest Protestant denomination in Canada. Rev. James Semelville of Ottawa told delegates, "If we don't offer the opportunity of being an anchor to cling to in this confusing world, then we as a church are in mortal jeopardy." Countered Wayne Lattimore of Selkirk, Man., a minister for 20 years: "The decisions here will help us to be an inclusive church, rather than exclusive and restrictive."

Other churches in Canada have debated the controversial subject, but generally less publicly. The Anglican Church of Canada said in 1979 that it expected a homosexual to be willing to remain celibate before it would ordain that person. The Roman Catholic Church remains steadfastly opposed to what its hierarchy terms "unlawful" homosexual conduct. Spokesmen for the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada said that their organizations unofficially discourage the ordination of homosex-

uals. According to officials of the Canadian Baptist Federation, that church body has not yet formally discussed the issue. But those Protestant church organizations urge tolerance and understanding of homosexuals in society.

Margie Best of Nanaimo, B.C., who presided over the United Church sexual orientation committee, said that the resolution decision would leave some church members feeling "anxious, sad, disappointed and betrayed" that the church has not given them a statement they fully understood. However, some members of Community of Grace, a

—JOHN PETER in Victoria

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End of a fairy-tale love

During a break in the trial of Kimberly Inwood last week, a young boy spent on getting an autograph pursued defence counsel Edward Greenpan, 46, through the hallway. Greenpan smiled. In one of the 75 cigarettes he smokes daily and affably signed the copies of his autobiography, *Greenpan: The Case for the Defense*. As he did, the usual visitors to Toronto's College Park provincial courthouse—the shop-lifters, the brawlers, the pickpockets—watched intently. Rarely do the domestic disputes tried in the downtown centre each day attract such celebrities. But rarely has Canada seen such a domestic dispute—or a defendant like Inwood.

Inwood, 44, a six-foot, two-inch, 225-lb advertising executive who designed Canada's first television campaign for senior supplies, established the highest-profile of the case. In late 1983, she met Tatyana Sidorenko in a bar in Leningrad during a tour of the Soviet Union. Inwood soon began an export media campaign to enthrone the Soviet authorities into embracing Sidorenko, whom she married in Leningrad in July,

1986—and her son, Michael (Misha), was born.

With help from the federal external affairs department, Inwood was successful. Sidorenko arrived with one-year-old Misha amid a blast of publicity last Sept. 4. Nine days later, following an incident at the new family's duplex in

Rarely do domestic disputes in the downtown Toronto courthouse attract such celebrities—or defendants like Inwood

midtown Toronto, police arrested Inwood and charged her with two counts of sexual assault: bodily harm against his wife and child. While Sidorenko and Misha stayed in a shelter for battered wives, Inwood modified his campaign. "The word 'assault' on paper looks brutal," he said. "But these words don't reflect the reality of the situation.

There is another side to the story."

During the 28-day jury trial before Judge Gordon Fleishman—whose decision is expected on Sept. 2—both sides were extensively cross-examined. Sidorenko, 33, a willowy, short-haired former radio engineer, spent six days on the stand. Examined by Greenpan, Sidorenko said she and Inwood were married in 1986. She testified, he arrived home drunk, three cold water on her and Misha and "beat us both as if we were one single person." Speaking through an interpreter, Sidorenko told the packed courtroom that after she called the police, Inwood dragged her down the stairs. "In the middle of the stairs," she said, "he went down on his knees and tried to break my neck." Later in her testimony, Sidorenko gave her opinion of Inwood's motive for bringing her to Canada. "It was Mr. Inwood's chance to find a fool like myself and then make fun of me, make me a slave, and beat me and my baby."

Greenpan, the past defender of convicted murderers Peter Dinkster and Heinrich Barkman, repeatedly attempted to discredit Sidorenko's testimony. At one point, Greenpan lay on the courtroom carpet and asked Sidorenko to demonstrate how Inwood had attempted to strangle her. Sidorenko, her hands

around Greenpan's neck, said, "My strength abandoned me and I could not defend myself any longer." Greenpan then produced a statement from a doctor who had examined Sidorenko five hours after the alleged beating. The doctor said that she had not sustained any injuries, or cuts to her chest, legs or hands. "No Sidorenko," said Greenpan. "I'm going to suggest to you that you were lying when you said you were kicked hard on the right and left legs by a man who is over 200 lb." But throughout, Sidorenko maintained that she was telling the truth.

Inwood's testimony was strikingly different. He acknowledged having spanked and poured water on Misha, but only as disciplinary measures. He also said that he had suddenly dropped the infant twice on the right of the dispute with his wife. But he denied having beaten Sidorenko even though, he testified, she had revealed herself as an opportunist. Said Inwood: "The woman who was in Toronto was not the same woman I knew in Russia." Adding to his problems, he said, were doubts that Misha was his child. In fact, Inwood testified to having a form of impotence that makes it almost impossible to ejaculate. Despite that, he added, he still loved Sidorenko and wished for a reconciliation.

Although Greenpan has been outspoken about the feminist perspective and



Inwood: 'an angry, spoiled child'

its effect on certain laws and attitudes, in his closing argument he acknowledged that wife-beating was a serious problem. "There are in this country truly battered women who are beaten regularly," said Greenpan. "I am submitting to you that not that [Sidorenko] is giving this grave social problem a bad name." The lawyer pointed to evidence that he said did not make her testimony of the attack as proof that Sidorenko was "an exaggerator" and "a liar."

In turn, prosecutor Welch, 38, accused Greenpan of "character assassination" and she said that the evidence proved that Inwood had caused harm to both his wife and child. Repeatedly drawing to Inwood, she said, was testimony from his sister, Ellen, 33, that he had admitted in a telephone conversation to having hit, slapped and knocked Sidorenko to the ground. Welch also rejected Greenpan's argument that injuries to Misha were minor and of a minimal nature. She added that Inwood had behaved like "an angry, spoiled, overgrown child."

At the end of the trial, an evidently bitter Inwood, who is currently collecting welfare, called media coverage "very irresponsible." But now, all that remains is for the judge to decide who is responsible for the tragic ending to a storybook romance.

—ERIC DOLPHEIN in Toronto

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Stock (left), Trueman, Greyfuss (below) celebrate in unlikely combinations

FILMS

Montreal's movie feast

Suffering from jet lag after a long flight from Johannesburg, a little-known South African director named Daanell Roodt slipped into a theatre seat at Montreal's Place des arts last week. He was about to watch the world premiere of his movie *The Shield*, a brutal story of white South African soldiers going crazy in the bush. And the 38-year-old director seemed as uprooted as everyone else that a land, low-budget occasion into military service had been chosen to open the 12th annual Montreal World Film Festival last week. Roodt said that he made *The Shield* for a highly specific audience—youth, white South Africans about to enter the army. And he decided that the movie would make sense outside the country. But the South African government banned it, forcing the director to find his audience elsewhere. "It was strange, sitting in the back of the theatre and seeing these Canadian heads watching it," recalled Roodt after the premiere. "I only wish it could have been Johannesburg."

Discovering obscure movies and giving them international exposure is part of the mandate of film festivals. They also thrive on the prestige of launching major studio releases—and the year premiere for *Something About Love*, director Tom Berry's quietly moving drama about a Hollywood tv producer who comes home to Nova Scotia's Cape Breton

series *The Untouchables* and the subject of a special tribute at the festival. And American director Brian de Palma, who coincidentally made last year's *Untouchables* movie, sat quietly in a corner. "I've just come here to see movies," he said. "I don't get a chance to do that very often."

The glances of annual festivals in Cannes, Toronto and New York City tend to exclude Montreal's. But organizers of the Quebec event claim that theirs is the best-attended festival in the world—last year it drew a record 370,000 patrons. This year's 12-day festival, which ends on the weekend, is presenting 236 features from a total of 67 countries.

The only Canadian movie in official competition in Montreal, director Robin Spry's *Obsessed*, the tale of two parents who are searching for the hit-and-run driver who killed their 10-year-old son that among the 30 Canadian features being shown outside of competition, *Obsessed* might be the only one. *Something About Love*, director Tom Berry's quietly moving drama about a Hollywood tv producer who comes home to Nova Scotia's Cape Breton

Island to visit his ailing father. In the past, the Montreal festival has opened with splashy world premieres of such studio releases as the religious thriller *Agnes of God*. This year's choice of *The Shield*, a violent, slash-ridden war movie wrapped in a message of anti-apartheid pacifism, struck some critics as bizarre and inappropriate. But for festival president Serge Lussier, it had special significance. "For the first time," he said, "we have a banned film in competition at a major international festival."

The Shield, which opens across Canada next month, follows a small squad of soldiers across the South African border into Angola. They have been ordered to hunt down a band of guerrillas led by a village witch doctor. Like a crude version of 1966's *Patton*, the movie is about men fighting a pointless war against an invisible enemy. And as they begin to imagine attacks by ghostly, chattering phantoms, their mission becomes a nightmare descent into madness and brutality.

The report by the South African senators who banned *The Shield* conceded that it "has very high artistic merit as an artistic film that brings home the horrors of combat." But the report claimed that the movie was "highly detrimental to the safety of the state." The director told *Maclean's* that he has also been criticized by anti-apartheid activists for "presenting a distorted presentation of black culture." But in his own defense, Roodt said that he used the "boom-boom, voodoo cliché" as a deliberate tactic to white South Africans. "I'm portraying what they perceive," he said, "and throwing it back in their faces."

Meanwhile, the festival prohibited some Hollywood releases of dubious value. *Strawling Home*, a baseball-based reverie, failed to live up to the big-star billing of Mark Hamman and Jodie Foster (page 64). And the film that closes the festival on Sept. 4, *Maclean's* *Perdido*, pairs Richard Dreyfuss and Scott Baugh in a soft-headed love. Dreyfuss plays an American actor who impersonates a disowned dictator in a fictional banana republic. The movie serves as an ironic finale—*Perdido* is the South African word for Hollywood hokum, the Montreal World Film Festival comes full circle.

—BRIAN R. JOHNSON in Montreal



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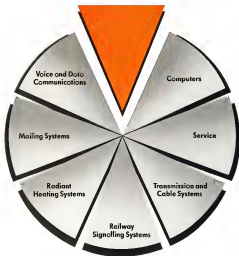
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Swaney, Sheen: a cinematic shrine to the most selfish of all American passions

Baseball's original sin

EIGHT MEN OUT
Directed by John Sayles

STRAILING HOME
Directed by Steven Kampman
and Will Alton

Late in the summer-movie season, some of America's most earnest directors have brought their lowest passions to the big screen. With *The Last Temptation of Christ*, former altar boy Martin Scorsese fulfilled a long-standing ambition to bring Jesus down to earth. With *Toucher: The Man and His Demon*, Francis Coppola made a romantic fable about the car that he first fell in love with as a young boy. And now, with *Eight Men Out*, writer-director John Sayles has created a cinematic shrine to the most selfish of all American passions—baseball. It draws on motifs for the time, as does neither one movie.

Strailing Home—a lush-league coming-of-age story that never matures. By contrast, *Eight Men Out* is a darkly sensitive allegory of fallen innocence. For his story, Sayles has focused on a historic episode that amounts to baseball's moment of original sin. In 1919, eight members of the Chicago White Sox conspired with gamblers to throw the World Series to the Cincinnati Reds. Sayles dramatizes the scandal with deep empathy for the players' point of view.

Charles Sheen is the big name in the

cast, but as centre fielder Ray Felch, he is just another clumsy catalyst involved in what came to be known as the Black Sox Scandal. Unlike the stars of modern baseball, the White Sox of 1919 were pathetically underpaid by their tightfisted owner, Charles Comiskey (Cliffen James). The Sox became easy prey for a network of gamblers headed by mobster Arnold Rothstein (Michael Lerner). All eight players who knew about the fix were barred from now playing professional baseball again, even though George (Red) Weaver (John Cusack) played errorless ball and took no bribes, while "Shoeshoe" Joe Jackson (D. B. Sweeney) led the series in hitting. Alton is unchangeable, the two are the focus of an unashamed lament for baseball's lost nobility.

Sayles portrays a pastime that bears little resemblance to the sport of American millionaires in the 1980s. The players scrub at the ball with small, gun-like mits. In 1919, big leather gloves—and the lazy, scooping motion that go with them—had yet to evolve. Pitching the game from ground level, shooting into the dust of ruckus baserunning. Sayles portrays vintage baseball as a lumpy game with a ragtime rhythm. The ball-playing scenes contain a complex irony: the actors are trying to play ball like professional athletes who are trying to make a nation of fans believe that they are losing by accident.

The comedy of on-field errors has its humorous moments. And a pair of newspapermen, portrayed by Sayles and veteran journalist Scott Tinker, offer very commentary from the sidelines. Meanwhile, the team's youngest fan—unable to accept that these stars are human—are like figures from a Norman Rockwell painting. One boy even confronts Jackson with the immortal line "Say it ain't so, Joe."

The prevalent mood is somber. It is filmed in such muted colors that it leaves a lingering illusion of having seen a movie in black and white. Creating an old-time look for the period, Sayles has reproduced the detail of events so faithfully that it is sometimes hard to keep track of the characters. But the earnest quality of the narrative is akin to the beguiling love of the game itself, arguably the most literary of sports. Unlike *Full Disclosure*, in which baseball rituals serve as a metaphor for sex, in *Eight Men Out*, the religion is strictly orthodox.

Strailing Home, on the other hand, simply explores the game for cheap sentiment. Mark Harmon (St. Elmo) portrays Billy, a washed-up ball player whose old friend Kate (Jodie Foster) has just committed suicide. Kate has entrained Billy with her grief, but he does not know what to do with them. While the audience tries to guess whether he will grind them into the dirt of a pitcher's mound or fling them out to sea, Billy wanders about Kate in the mind's flashback, two other actors portray the young Billy. And that allows Harmon to be offscreen for two-thirds of the movie.

Benching the top-billed star is an odd strategy. But Harmon's absence is a welcome relief. His main talent seems to be lighting cigarettes and staring off into space. Jodie Foster acts with terrific grace in the face of a ludicrous script, but her performance is wasted. Like a very badly played ball game, *Strailing Home* shifts tentatiously through the same olders, worse, a piece-by-piece score from Canadian pianist David Foster pines the limerick button with finger-like predictability. *Strailing Home* is only tangentially related to baseball. It never makes it to first base.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON



For more information about the Blue Jays, listen mornings and afternoons to Pat Marsden and Bill Stephenson. It's when the game ends that the stories begin.

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As about 684,000 secondary school students in Ontario return to classes on Sept. 4, several thousand are participating in a controversial program in which attendance, work habits and such social skills as telling an absent classmate when a test is planned are emphasized along with traditional subjects. Designed for students who intend to seek a job after high school, Teach to Pass allows them to write the same test repeatedly until they succeed. Said Robert Keech, 56, the Windsor, Ont., high-school vice-principal who originated the program, "Many kids believe they can't do the schoolwork. With Teach to Pass, the teacher makes a commitment to the student and says, 'I am going to teach you how to pass, I am not going to let you fail.'"

Keech developed the program between 1981 and 1983 to deal with high failure rates among high-school students. As such, Teach to Pass is one of many approaches attempting to deal with aspects of a broader problem—a high-school dropout rate presently estimated at about 30 per cent in Ontario.



Keech: 'I will teach you how to pass'

Its detractors say that it lowers standards and puts too much emphasis on passing rather than learning. But school boards from North Bay, Ont., to Baltimore, Md., have booked Keech to deliver one-day seminars every Saturday for the past two years and as late 1986.

Dozens of school boards and groups of teachers have turned to him and fellow educators Peter Gutierrez and Todd Rasmussen to learn techniques for keeping students in class. At the core of the program is a so-called 5-10-15 attendance policy, which lets parents and students know that absenteeism is being monitored until the student is asked to leave after 15 unexcused absences.

Some critics say that Teach to Pass is slanting too low. George Radwanski, a private consultant whose February 1984 report for the Ontario education ministry called for a return to standardized, provincewide tests, an end to streaming, and more remedial help, even went as far as to call Teach to Pass a hoax.

But Keech said that giving marks for good work habits and social skills gives students a sense of accomplishment. The debate on how best to deal with dropouts will continue, but for some, simply keeping students in the classroom is itself a measure of success.

—BARBARA WICKENS

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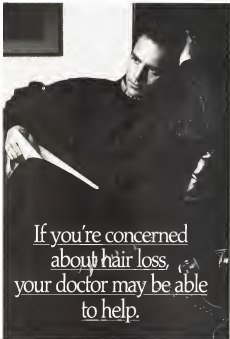
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The sooner, the better.

A wide spectrum of faiths

To many people, the phrase "religious programming" automatically conjures up images of such broadly evangelistic shows as *The PTL Club* and *30 Minutes or Less*. But on Sept. 1, a new and more low-key Canadian religious network will begin transmitting on cable—potentially to about

four million households. Called Vision TV, the network will feature dramas, music, films, documentaries and public-affairs programs as well as shows designed to reflect the specific interests of a particular faith—including Christian, Jewish, Sikh, Muslim, Hindu, Unitarian, Buddhist and Zoroastrian. The network

staff will not seek donations—but representatives of different faiths will be able to make 90-second pitches for offerings during each 30-minute segment. Said Rev. Gordon Elton, executive secretary of the British Columbia conference of the United Church of Canada: "It is claiming religious broadcasting back from the faithless."

The main goal of the nonprofit network, said Vision TV spokeswoman Michelle Wiseman, is to offer alternative, entertaining programming that will also increase public awareness of religious viewpoints in Canada. Of the six hours of daily programming—a three-hour segment shown twice—the network plans to buy or produce about 50 per cent, with the remainder produced and paid for by specific communities. But the theme common to all the network's programming, according to Wiseman, is "high values and respect for human life, the environment and the family."

When Vision TV finally airs this week, it will be the end of a process that lasted more than six years. In January, 1988, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission held a public hearing on religious broadcasting in Canada. Of the 1,500 submissions the commission received, one was from the Russell Group, a seven-member organization of people who said that religious broadcasting did not provide an adequate reflection of Canada's various faiths. The CRTO challenged the group to put together a proposal for a channel that would involve the co-operation of all groups.

With new representatives from a broad spectrum of faiths, the applicants changed their name to the Canadian Interfaith Network. But before they submitted a formal bid to share the channel with Crossroads Christian Communications—which produces *30 Minutes or Less*—Crossroads withdrew from the application. It did so because it opposed a drop in support following the March, 1987, epidemic in which televangelist Jim Bakker confessed to having had a brief sexual encounter with church secretary Jessica Hahn.

Despite that setback, Interfaith—which renamed itself Vision TV—received its licence and managed to raise \$3 million in start-up costs from religious groups. Community spokesmen, including Rev. Anne Van Elk, executive secretary of the Council of Christian Reformed Churches, say that Vision TV will increase awareness among religious. But he added that the network's real challenge will be to get the average viewer to see a creative way—and fight to keep its share of an already-fragmented viewing audience.

—NORA UNDERWOOD

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AVIATION

Tracing the killer winds

It is one of aviation's undetectable hazards. Wind shear, a term that meteorologists use to describe sudden changes in wind velocity and direction, has caused at least 20 accidents—and more than 600 fatalities—in the United States alone during the past 50 years. The worst incident involving wind shear occurred on July 8, 1982, two minutes after a Pan American World Airways Boeing 747 took off and sheared into the ground near New Orleans, killing 250 people. Wind shear poses the greatest danger to aircraft during landing or takeoff—because it forces pilots to react swiftly to abrupt wind shifts that are caused by such meteorological phenomena as thunderstorms. Until recently, wind detection equipment could not trace those deadly winds. Now, however, officials at the Washington-based Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) say that in October they plan to begin testing production of a sophisticated radar wind-shear warning system—with installation of such units at 45 major U.S. airports beginning in 1990.

In Canada, climatic conditions have not caused such devastating accidents. Still, federal officials say that they are trying to determine if there is a need for similar systems in this country. Meanwhile, a final two-month evaluation of a wind-shear detection system was scheduled to finish at Denver's Stapleton International Airport this week. The importance of the automatic, computerized radar installation is that it can scan weather conditions to altitudes of about 20,000 feet within a 50-mile radius. In Denver, FAA spokesman Donald Turnbull said that the system, called the Terminal Doppler Weather Radar system—costing as much as \$67 million each—had performed well during the tests.

In Ottawa, John Carr, the chief of air navigation technology and environment for Transport Canada, noted that two wind-shear studies worth \$152,000 will conclude late in September in Vancouver and Montreal. Carr added that authorities have not reported any major wind-shear-related accidents in Canada. Clearly, however, air passengers and crew members will remain vulnerable to the unpredictable—and often deadly—effects of wind shear until such systems as the Doppler are in widespread use.

—ANNE HENRY

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Salacious

peeks into writers' lives

Ever since James Boswell joined down the table talk of his idol, the great 18th-century author and talker Samuel Johnson, readers have been almost as fascinated by what writers say and do as by what they write. And while few biographers have ever surpassed Boswell's immortal *The Life of Samuel Johnson*, literary biography has become a best-selling form of literature. It has offered judicious insights into the workings of great minds and salacious peeks into their private lives—from Samuel Coleridge's drug habit to Ernest Hemingway's quirky sex life. It has raised some reputations and retared others. But one fact remains: writers are a highly individualistic lot, so original in their lives as they are on paper. A rich selection of recently published literary biographies bears that out—and yields some insights into the secrets of literary creativity.

One of the most troubled and fascinating literary figures was Leo Tolstoy, born in 1828 in Yasnaya Polyana in Russia. Most biographers have tended to approach the author of *War and Peace* almost worshipfully. But British novelist A. N. Wilson has written an irreverent and lively study, *Tolstoy* (Penguin, \$18). Wilson traces Tolstoy's life, from the debauchery of his youth—he transcribed his future wife Sofya's letters by revealing those details just before the wedding—in his final rejection of literature in favor of vegetarianism and pacifism.

Wilson argues that Tolstoy, traditionally viewed as a deeply genuine and truth-loving man, often revealed the meaning of his own more painful experiences—while turning them into art. But after the 1877 publication of his novel *Anna Karenina*, Tolstoy turned himself into a self-styled holy man, practicing his homopier Christianity. In doing so, Wilson argues, he made "a fictitious character out of himself"—wearing maidens' clothes and thinking peaceable thoughts. That kind of portrayal makes for one of the most gripping biographies of the year.

The passion and tragedy of American modernist poet Ezra Pound is the focus of a thorough study, *A Serious Character: The Life of Ezra Pound* (Penguin, \$65) by English biographer Humphrey Carpenter. Born in Idaho in 1895, Pound spent most of his life

in Europe, where he was an invaluable friend and editor to such great figures of 20th-century literature as T. S. Eliot and W. B. Yeats. Like many writers, Carpenter says, Pound was an egotist who hated to be ignored. He recalls the story of a 1954 London dinner party during which Pound, impatient with Yeats's mon-

More successful in capturing a controversial literary life is *Lillian Hellman: Her Legend and Her Legacy* (McClelland and Stewart, \$24.95), Carl Hollyman's biography of the famous American playwright. "To read Hellman, even to read about her, is to start an argument," writes Hollyman. "She did not believe in balance."

Born in 1905 in New Orleans, Hellman made her mark on Broadway with *The Children's Hour*, *The Little Foxes*, and *Witness on the River*. Her plays, mostly written in the 1930s and 1940s, mixed social and political commentary with melodrama, and she came to be regarded as the most conscious of American thespians.

In later decades, Hellman's personal life and left-wing politics provoked controversy. To many, she was the high-society radical and the compulsive seductress who had many sexual liaisons—despite a 30-year affair with novelist Dashiell Hammett.

Hollyman shares the view of some critics that Hellman's memoirs—*An Unfinished Woman*, *Confessions* and *Second Time*, published two decades



Hollyman: Tolstoy (below) as young man, individualistic

ago, shocked critics from the table's controversy and ate them.

During the Second World War, Pound, author of *The Cantos*, made pro-Fascist radio broadcasts from Italy—an act that later resulted in treason charges in the United States. He only escaped the death penalty by pleading insanity—and spending 12 years in a mental hospital in Washington, D.C. He eventually returned to Italy and died in Venice in 1972. Although Carpenter recounts Pound's fascinating life in great detail, his lack of style and dramatic flair mars his tale.

agony—containing a self-accusing mix of insinuation and distortion. According to her detractors, she portrayed herself, and an unidentified woman named Julia, as Nazi freedom fighters. They and she conspired, her critics claim, during her 1953 appearance before U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy's investigation into Communist activities.

Hellman's secretary would not have mentioned so much, Hollyman writes, if through her plays and public life she "had not made a truth her province." Hollyman, a professor of art at Sarah College,



in New York City, has produced an exhaustive study, but Mellman—angry, brilliant, manipulative and always passionate—remains enigmatic.

As the 70-year-old Mellman lay dying in 1984, Rollins reports, friends could still rouse her to wakefulness—and fury—by saying the name "Mary McCarthy." The two writers became enemies in a vindictive label suit, prompted by a remark that McCarthy made on a 1980 TV talk show. McCarthy, the author of more than 30 books, including *How I Grew* and *The*

Group, said that Mellman was "a bad writer and a dishonest writer. Every word she writes is a lie, including 'and' and 'the'." As Carol Golderman recounts in her intriguing biography *Mary McCarthy: A Life* (McGraw-Hill, \$24.95), it was not the first time the novelist-critic found herself under fire for her outspokenness.

Golderman tracks the prolific McCarthy's 30-year writing career and the development of her reputation for what one reviewer called "bracing opinions tartly expressed." As a

fiction writer, essayist and critic, McCarthy, who now lives in Paris, has written on everything from Gothic architecture and Jewish right life in Greenwich Village to French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre and the immorality of U.S. military action in Vietnam.

Golderman sympathetically explores her subject's turbulent personal life. Born in 1912 in Seattle, Wash., and orphaned at 6, McCarthy spent a miserable childhood with relatives. Married four times, she was involved in numerous affairs and underwent several abortions. But Golderman also reports her own and others' criticism of the ruthless "literary dealer." Although Mellman's \$2.5-million suit ended with her death, McCarthy would not soften her position. "I didn't want her to die," she told Golderman, "I wanted her [to be around] to lose to court." Mary McCarthy reveals the roots and the cost of that uncompromising stance and the surprisingly warm woman who nurtured it.

While McCarthy managed to preserve a precise self despite her public battles, writer Truman Capote seemed determined to put himself almost totally on display. The diminutive author of *Other Voices, Other Rooms*, *In Cold Blood* and *Breakfast at Tiffany's* was a famous and infamous socialite. Talented, but obsessed with drugs, alcohol and his homosexuality, Capote first attracted the New York City show-business community with his apophantic behavior. But by the time he died of alcohol and drug abuse in 1982, he was almost friendless.

In his penetrating study, *Capote: A Biography* (Doubleday, \$23.95), Gerald Clarke, a former senior writer at Time magazine, outlines how the author, born in New Orleans in 1924, suffered from an unstable family life—his parents abandoned him to the care of his ailing aunt. "Something in my life has done a terrible hurt to me," he once wrote. He seemed to be always racked by inner pain, whether he was engaged in horseplay with Humphrey Bogart or snuggly nocking members of America's high society, many of whom considered him a friend—as he did with his 1975 article, *La Côte d'Azur*.

Clarke has produced a well-written, authentic portrait of a man who was part genius, part isolated clown. And he has added an enduring value to that branch of biography where life and art meet.

—JOHN REMONDE, BARLENE JAMES and MICHAEL COREY

**A Beautiful Dane.
And It Won't Leave You For
A Guy With A Porsche.**

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THE GLORIOUS BEER OF COPENHAGEN, BREWED IN CANADA.

Elegy for a lost world

EYEWITNESS
By D. R. MacDonald
(Penguin, 296 pages, \$22.95)

Living a close-knit, impoverished community in search of work and personal freedom is a familiar theme in North American literature. *Squanto*, however, traces the consequences of self-imposed exile and its corollaries, the disintegration of the community, been as elegantly deft as in *Squanto*. D. R. MacDonald's first collection of short stories. Like the Cape Breton landscape that provides the rocky foundation for his fiction, MacDonald presents a vision of stark and haunting beauty. There is an overwhelming air of sadness to the lonely linked near tales, as if the author, born in Cape Breton and now teaching at Stanford University in California, is acknowledging the island's slow march into extinction as he records its last painful moments.

In *Squanto*, death is everywhere, and ghosts stalk the land. *Squanto* is Gaelic for "the others," the descendants—descendants, fishermen and farmers—can still see futures and predict the next day's weather from a single breeze. But two

many of their children have left the island, the old language will not survive another generation, and the ancient charms can no longer protect them from the bitter fruits of modernity.

In many stories, the death of a family member or friend shapes the thoughts and behavior of the main characters. For *Blaise* Rutherford, the fisherman in "The Flowers of Bermuda," time has not repaid the loss of his young son's life as it is accident. But the recent death of Mrs. Gordon MacLean, his parish priest, stilled on a pilgrimage to his ancestral home in the Scottish Hebrides, can hardly see any greater sense of despair. "Blaise felt betrayed," MacDonald writes. "A big stone had slipped somewhere out of place. Certain things did not go wrong there, not in the islands where his people came from."

That life is no easier for those who have inherited Cape Breton's harsh existence is a theme that recurs in the ep-

ilogue. Like *Moll* in "Poplars," such exiles live under a double curse. Although they are captivated on their rare visits home by a tangible sense of community, they no longer truly belong. Instead, they stand as indifferent witnesses to a way of life marked for destruction. MacDonald, describing Neil's visit to his mother's house, writes: "He had always said he would come back here . . . but without having to consider what that might mean. Now it seemed that the land as he had known it was passing away, and some deep part of him was passing away with it. He felt a distance growing between him and this place, not in miles but in years."

MacDonald writes of such unbridgeable distances with stunning precision. In "Squanto," there is a sharply etched portrait of Mrs. Corbett, who displays a terrifying determination to keep to the old ways. Each of the stories sounds alone, but together they form a subtle and complex story for a place, a people and a time already lost.

—BETSY ANDREW



MacDonald evocative

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Scenes from *The Greatest Show*: an elaborate mystery with clom at every turn

MUSIC

Midway of black magic

At first glance, the cluster of tents on a grassy expanse in Peterborough, Ont., looks like an ordinary small-town circus. But on closer inspection, the midway that sprang up in that city's Crarry Park last week is part of *The Greatest Show*, the latest made-theatre extravaganza from Canada's controversial megastar R. Murray Scherer. Rather than offering traditional circus entertainment, Scherer's spectacle takes characters from a Greek myth and sets them against a sordid carnival backdrop. As in previous Scherer productions, the audience for *The Greatest Show*—which runs in Peterborough until Sept. 5—plays a critical role. People come freely, buying admission to events with a *strife* of midway coupons—or winning entry by performing a small task. As visitors conclude, they find themselves immersed in an elaborate mystery, with perplexing clues at every turn. Replaced the compass, who lives on a farm near Peterborough. "The fair itself becomes a kind of labyrinth this you are trapped in."

Scherer, 52, is accustomed to drawing audiences deep into his fertile imagination. His most published previous production, *Asa*, staged in Toronto in 1988, charted the mythological course of the Egyptian god Set through the underworld in an 11-hour

dark-to-dark opus. But the compass, who last year won the first international Glenn Gould prize for outstanding contribution to music, is as much a scholar as a showman. Outside Canada, he is best-known for his 1977 book, *The Tower of the World*, an examination of how movies introduced by modern technology have damaged the aqueduct environment.

The Greatest Show, the third production in Scherer's *Patris* series, revolves around mythological figures: the Athena nobleman Theoson, the Minotaur, a monster that he slays in the labyrinth, and the princess Ariadne, who helps the hero escape from the Minotaur's maze. Its hugeness and atmosphere—and its immense cast of approximately 100 amateur and 50 professional performers—creates a dizzying landscape of images. The show begins at the carnival's main stage, an outdoor amphitheatre dubbed "the Odditorium." There, Scherer takes liberties with the Greek myth when Theoson and Ariadne appear in the guise of audience volunteers, who agree to come onto the stage to participate in a magic act. But the magic goes wrong: Theoson vanishes and Ariadne is characterized. The audience is then left to wander around the grounds to take in multimedia-style performances—or to stand tantalized

readers and carried banners for tips on the restoration of Theoson and Ariadne. Later, in the grand finale, the cast and the audience try to bring them back. Once again, the magic fails: it vanishes up the Minotaur's nostrils.

The action of *The Greatest Show* is intentionally confusing. But Scherer's music is accessible and exciting. It can be brutally beautiful one moment and ethereal the next. At times, it parallels with humor, as when members of the chorus line across the top of beer bottles to perform a waltz-time imitation of the calypso, a carnival steam organ. And in one of the tent, mezzo-soprano Rebecca Poff sings a hauntingly lovely version of the story of *Beauty and the Beast*.

But, like a real midway, *The Greatest Show* is sinister as well as entertaining. In one of the freak-show tents, the severed head of Ariadne performs a striptease, heartlessly doted with acrobatic Joe Mawer. And in the frenzied grand finale at the Odditorium, music is never far beneath the rattle-dance. In the last section of the performance, an actor in a boy scout's uniform makes semaphore signals with black and white flags. At key moments, the brass players and percussionists build to a thunderous climax and full alert. The only sound then is the crisp sweep of the flag, spelling out a message that is intensely unsettling because it is, to most people, indecipherable.

—PAMELA YOUNG in Peterborough

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Reps*, David (4)
- 2 *Alaska*, Maclean (4)
- 3 *The Cardinal of the Kremlin*, Clancy (4)
- 4 *To the Heart*, Bradford (4)
- 5 *The Inmate*, Agard, Lushin (4)
- 6 *1000th No. 100*, Evans (4)
- 7 *The Last of Days*, Scherer (4)
- 8 *The Last of Days*, Scherer (4)
- 9 *Rock Star*, Cohen (4)
- 10 *People Like Us*, Dwyer (4)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Talbot's Struggle*, Jackson (4)
- 2 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (4)
- 3 *Darkness of Windows*, Hughes (4)
- 4 *Robert Kennedy in His Own Words*, edited by Galloway and Sullivan (4)
- 5 *Tempest: The Art of the Deal*, Power (4)
- 6 *Strain With the Sharks Without Being Eaten*, Adams, Moulton (4)
- 7 *Private Center and Destroyer*, Houghton (4)
- 8 *Thinking on Chaos*, Peters (4)
- 9 *The Natural History of Canada*, Limerick (4)
- 10 *Capelet & Houghton*, Clarke

(1) Freshest last week

—Compiled by Claire Poirer



CANADIAN TALES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

AS I SWEEP HER INTO MY ARMS ON THE ROMANTIC LAGOON, JEANETTE MURMURED: 'SO I GOT A HOT TIP ON THE BANGTAILS.'

It always like that. I want to be around the beach and gaze into her eyes, while she wants to go to the racetrack and see the bangtails. And then do some shopping, and then drop by the restaurant, and then...I'm sure you've got the picture by now.

So we settled on a South Pacific holiday—Fiji, New Zealand and Australia. White sands for me, Maori art, the Sydney Opera, sheep farms, etc., etc., etc., for her. We needed as many flight times to choose from as possible. (You know who was too busy to go any old time.) So we flew Canadian. They went everywhere we wanted to go, when we wanted to go.

As for "Long Shot" well, he lived up to his name.

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When sinful sex is unmentioned

By Stewart MacLeod

The next time you hear Canadian politicians earnestly complain that the media's obsession with their private lives discourages great people from entering public life, just offer your best Dan Quayle smile. They'll get the drift. If not, they should.

Ayup, on this side of the 49th parallel, who felt disinclined to seek public office because of a wry press pool give only passing thought to the tribulation of Danny Fae from Indiana, who has billed himself as a "Vietnam-era veteran." He's also the man, incidentally, who with help from George Bush could kill the Canadian tourist industry, having redefined the word "Canada" as something that lies strategically between draft-dodger destruction and the burning of the American flag.

It's probably only a question of time before we have a grace for the Unknown Draft-Dodger. Perhaps a winter site for the changing-of-the-guard routine.

Anyway, what we're stumbling toward is the rather sharp point that Canadian public figures, weekly press conferences aside, are light-years behind their American counterparts in losing their personal laundry, particularly their underwear, washed in public. By comparison with American scrumptious for high office, Canadian parliamentarians are guaranteed a near-monastic privacy.

Yet, when a Canadian reporter questions us about having an interest in a conspiracy that might have done business with Osama, there is hell to pay. "This type of witch-hunt will discourage anyone from entering public life," is the stock reply. We were once benefited for a sweeping invasion of privacy for reporting that a certain prime minister Pierre Trudeau went to the National Arts Centre with one Beren Streissand, cleverly disguised in a white fur coat.

Tracking them down was a job for policemen.

It's like the journalistic grubstake who followed Gary Hart, we didn't get much on the after-show festivities. After all, we are Canadians. For all we know, the prime minister might have pulled the lovely Miss Streissand

around Rockville Park in a tickle. Incidentally—and dedicated Quayle-watchers should give it more than incidental thought—have you ever read of a Canadian politician being rebuffed, drunk, hammered, soaked, etc., in public? Not, because unless another politician happens to mention it in public, we have this unwritten, unspoken and uncodified rule that, just like personal matters, there is a 30- or 50-year ban on full disclosure. In the meantime, we'll have to settle for a public figure who "seemed red-faced with frustration." The Brits, with considerably more experience, like the term "appearing tired and emotional."

When anyone ever forgets, a few years back, those daily televised scenes of Ronald Reagan's colon following his operation for the removal of the world's most famous polyp. And when a malignant spot was removed from his face, the close-up photo looked like

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an aerial view of Calcutta. Contrast that with John Diefenbaker, Elected prime minister three times, he preferred not to talk about why he was wounded out of the army during the First World War.

So, being Canadians, we didn't press the point. And for all practical purposes, that medical problem has remained a secret for 70 years. Mind you, had he been grazed by a carefully aimed German shell rather than a carelessly aimed Canadian shovel, this great vintaguer might have been more forthcoming about his wartime experiences.

Back to poor Dan Quayle, who because he had the terrible misfortune to be born looking like Robert Redford, is having his selection interpreted by editorial writers as "too in-tellect to women." The guy could at least have shaved his head and had all his teeth pulled.

Besides making Canada a destination for the settlors, Quayle, by choosing to join the National Guard at an inopportune moment, turned that organization into a veritable

Vietnam protest movement.

New Pierre Trudeau was a fellow who had his tuning down pat. He chased the bright of the Second World War to clamp a German helmet on his head and dodge mortar fire around the trenches of Vimy. And was his future political life threatened? Put chance.

Makes you wonder why the politician Jimmy Baker and the glowering Theology Pope have never expressed an interest in moving to Canada.

A fact of some relevance. It took us more than 20 years to learn that MacKenzie King probably harbored a hankering for hookers.

Meanwhile, back in Washington, the peppy press talks as a lobbyist named Paula Parkinson claimed that, in 1960, Mr. Quayle of Vietnam-era fame "wanted to make love" to her. Nothing happened as it turns out, but so often happens with veterans who talk their way into law school, the desire was apparently there. Shaking.

Don't go away. We will almost certainly have the inevitable panel of experts discussing the depths of that desire and whether, depending on the position of the stars, it would affect Quayle's status as vice-president—an attending state funeral.

We can only hope that our public figures have no such travails in mind. But we'll never find out. The American media might get their kicks out of speculation sex, but in Canada we're basically 19th-century postcolonial bookworms. Every country has some sort of specialty.

But just imagine what it would be like for emerging leaders if our media suddenly descended. And while we're studying of personal stalling-pulling, parental influences or upgraded college marks. And what could be worse than searching out members of the opposite sex who might have stories to tell of lullful torments made in moments of absence, perhaps on the Prison Edward Island ferry?

Tell you what could be worse: searching out members of the same sex.

But none of the sexual scenarios are likely. Apart from sexual discrimination, what Canada ever really lacks are women like Playboy and Penthouse, which, once a tacitly comes forward with a smiling smile, will pay a million bucks to fill in the blanks.

In all, our public figures are a fortunate lot. Let's hear it for kackalack!

Allen Ficklingham is an author.

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